The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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LAST EDITION.

IRISH PATRIOTS ARRIVE.

Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien, and Others Land at New York.

MORE MONEY MUST BE HAD.

Balfour Attempting to Starve Out the Plan of Campaign.

ALL DEPENDS ON AMERICA NOW.

Mr. Sullivan's Overwrought Emotions Find Vent in a Poetic Effusion.

PLANS TO BE PURSUED BY THE VISITORS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—William O'Brien, John Dillon, Timothy Harrington, and T. D. Sullivan arrived here this morning by the steamer La Champagne. They were met down the bay by a large delegation of Irishmen on board the tugboat John E. Moore, which was chartered by the Irish societies of the city of New York.

Gen. O'Beirne of the Barge Office was in charge of the reception arrangements. The Champagne was sighted early in the morning off Fire Island and she arrived at quarantine shortly after 7 o'clock. Among those on board the Moore were Patrick Gleason, President of the Municipal Irish Council, National League; John Gorman, Treasurer; ex-Judge Brown, delegates from the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Ancient Order of Foresters, and the Irish Home-Rule Club. The flag which was presented by Archbishop Croke to the Irish Emigrants' Fair and which was won by Edward L. Carey of the Anti-Poverty Society floated from the bow of the John E. Moore. At the stern two lines of streamers representing the flags of all nations were displayed.

When the Champagne was sighted Mr. O'Brien was the first passenger to be distinguished. The Reception Committee cheered him and he waved his hat in response. Then Mr. Sullivan came forward to the railing of the vessel and all on board the tug cheered vociferously. The passengers all crowded to the port side of the Champagne to see what the cheering was about, until the officers of the vessel had to order them back. Gen. O'Beirne went on board followed by nearly every one else until the tug boat was deserted. The Irish representatives held a levee on board. They inquired for Mr. T. P. Gill, M. P., who is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and were told that he had arranged to meet them in the Hoffman House at 2 o'clock. Mr. O'Brien was accompanied by his wife and Mr. Sullivan was accompanied by Mrs. Sullivan. All were in excellent health and declared that they had enjoyed the ocean voyage.

Mr. Sullivan Lapses Into Verse.

Mr. O'Brien in response to congratulations upon his escape from the British authorities in Ireland said Mr. Dillon and himself had been six days on a yacht before they reached France. They were joined at Havre by Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan and Mr. Harrington, who sailed with them. Mr. Sullivan was very enthusiastic at the prospects of home rule for Ireland. On the way over he wrote a poem which he gave to the newspaper men. It is as follows:

In our good ship "Champagne"
We are plowing the main,
And our spirits are joyful and airy,
For we bear a command
From our dear native land
And a message from gallant Tipperary.

Hurrah for the land that's before us,
The friend of the country that bore us,
We'll publish its praise
To the end of our days,
And we'll sound it in song and in chorus.

Ere long o'er the main
Shall we sail back again
Our hearts full of high jubilation;
With help in our hands
For the patriot bands
Who are fighting the fight of our nation.

God bless all their friends and sustainers,
And humble their foes and disdainers,
And make happy and bright
With all sorts of delight
The lives of our faithful campaigners.

Mr. O'Brien Confident of Victory.

Mr. O'Brien said that out of the forty by-elections held in Great Britain since the assembling of the present Parliament fourteen had been won by the Gladstonian or Home Rule party. This was a fair indication, he said, of the feeling of the British people on the home rule question. He believed the Tories would be forced to dissolve Parliament sooner than they anticipated. The Government, he said, was not taking proper measures for the relief of the famine-stricken districts in Ireland. They first denied that a famine existed, and now they admitted that there was deep distress in the country by proposing measures for their relief.

When the steamer landed at its pier the distinguished Irishmen were driven to the Hoffman House, where they made arrangements with the committee to address meetings throughout the country, at which subscriptions will be taken up for the Irish National League.

Shortly after noon today Gov. Hill called on Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien at the Hoffman House. He had a short talk with them and told them that his sympathy was with the Irish movement. Then he signed the address of welcome, and invited the delegation to visit him at the Capitol in Albany. Mayor Grant called a few minutes and paid his respects. Eugene Kelly, the banker, and Joseph J. O'Donahue were also among the callers. After luncheon Messrs. O'Brien, Dillon, Gill, Sullivan, and Harrington met the reporters, and Mr. O'Brien, who acted as spokesman for the delegation, read an address on the situation of Irish affairs and the purport of the visit of himself and his fellow-travelers to America.

Address to the Public.

"We are coming to America," the address said, "by the desire and with the approval of Mr. Parnell and the Irish Parliamentary party. I had a most cordial interview with Mr. Parnell before leaving Ireland, and he fully concurred in our objects."

Mr. O'Brien then stated that there was absolute unity in the ranks of the Parliamentary party and among the people. The old taunt of instability of purpose could no longer be thrown at Ireland. It was unnecessary to say much about his and Mr. Dillon's reasons for leaving Ireland in the peculiar manner in which they did, Mr. O'Brien said. They were well watched by police and spies, and their footsteps were being continually dogged while in the country. When they took a special train at Limerick the police took another special train in order to keep them continually in sight. The conduct of the police was ludicrous as well as outrageous. Yet they were caught napping. Neither bribes nor threats induced any one to tell the police of their departure, and Balfour's system of espionage was wasted.

"The Government cannot trust its own servants," continued Mr. O'Brien. "Why, on the day before we were arrested Mr. Dillon wrote to me informing me what was going to take place, although it was supposed to be a Castle secret. Balfour may attempt to brand us as criminals, but would he try to have us extradited as such either from France or the United States?

"Balfour has stated his intentions very plainly in a speech in the House of Commons. His object is to strain the tenants' defense fund until he breaks it. Seven thousand persons have been evicted and £60,000 have been spent."

Mr. O'Brien then said that in view of all the circumstances, the condition of the peasantry and the hostility of the Government to any plan that would better their condition, he and his colleagues decided to appeal to the American people and state their appeal in person. They had believed that while the appeal on their trial was pending they would have time to come to this country and return.

Willing to Go to Jail.

"We waited," he continued, "in Tipperary so long as there seemed the least chance of forcing a prompt disposal of the charge. As soon as the tactics of the Government were quite clear we took leave to tumble their elaborate house of cards about their ears, and we came away to appeal to America against Mr. Balfour's ignoble dodge for starving out the tenantry whom he has failed to intimidate. We will of course return the moment our business here is finished. If we shall have in the meantime secured the means of preserving the Irish ranks unbroken until the general election we will not grudge Mr. Balfour whatever comfort he can derive from keeping us in jail for our success.

"The essence of Tory policy in Ireland is land purchase on the landlords' own terms. To effect this the tenants' combination had to be stamped out. The tenants once smashed and disorganized, under terror of coercion, a cabinet of landlords, and landlord tribunals could arrange the rest at will. It was with a view to crushing the tenants' combinations that all the prosecutions, batonings, and police outrages took place, and it was to prevent that that the Irish representatives came here.

"The main point at issue in Tipperary," the address read, "was whether we were to be cut off from the United States. The Tipperary prosecutions were instituted to prevent our American mission; our escape was determined upon in order to carry it out. The main point is that it is we and not Mr. Balfour who effected our object. If Mr. Balfour had dreamed that we would quit Tipperary to evade the sentence of the Removables he would joyfully have placed a yacht at our disposal. The London *Times* has exultantly calculated that Balfour's policy has cost the Tenants' Defense Fund £50,000 a year, and that it cost us £30,000 more to build New Tipperary. They calculated that the Irish people at home, who last year subscribed £60,000 for the Evicted Tenants' Fund, would not be able to come to the rescue this year, and that we must needs appeal to America. Hence the Tipperary arrests on the eve of our departure.

No Mercy for Tenants.

"Mr. Parnell's bill proposing relief had been scornfully rejected by the Tory Government. A single winter's agitation caused the Government to eat its words. It proposed in 1887 the bill it had rejected by an overwhelming majority in 1886. But nothing would induce it to offer quarter to the tenants whose combinations had forced this measure of justice from it. The tenants were placed outside the pale of the law which their own sacrifices had won. The whole strength of coercion for the last four years had been directed to inflicting vengeance upon them and utterly exterminating them by way of warning to the rest of the Irish tenantry. The Irish people, on the other hand, have made these men's cause their own. They have determined at all hazards not to let them fall a prey to the vengeance of the landlords and coercionists. The latest and most signal proof of this determination is the case of New Tipperary, where the population of a whole town and of two neighboring estates had given up their homes and farms en masse rather than let their rents be used by their landlords.

"Both in England and in Ireland it is recognized that the general election will turn upon the issue of the struggle between coercion and combination upon these estates. If the tenants could be broken by terrorism or starvation, the Government could carry whatever land-purchase scheme it pleased and go to the country with triumph over the success of coercion. On the other hand if Mr. Balfour has to face the general election with the confession that as the landlord syndicates with all their gold and Dublin Castle with all its bayonets and removables have failed to break the spirit of a couple of dozen bodies of Irish tenantry after all these years of merciless repression, the coercion policy, already disliked, will be overwhelmed with ignominy at the polls.

"One of our chief objects in America will be to explain the character of the struggles in Ireland and the system of coercion in force there. I believe Americans will be electrified when they hear the story of Tipperary. For the present the question of a national fighting fund and the question of a charitable fund are wholly separate. The danger of famine along the western portion of the western seaboard is unquestionably real and horrible. Nobody with less than Mr. Balfour's capacity for heartless jokes could affect to deny or make light of it.

Where Funds Are Needed.

"The Irish party are watching the situation with the utmost solicitude. They have called for a bill suspending evictions for non-payment of rent on small holdings in the distressed districts. A measure of this kind combined with a large system of public wishes and a more liberal administration of the poor laws would go far to avert any danger of general famine. The opinion of the Irish party is that any general American fund poured into Ireland at this time would probably have the effect of confirming Mr. Balfour in his policy of leaving the relief of distress to private initiative and afterwards boasting that the distress was imaginary, while the large sums disbursed with an imperfect knowledge of the circumstances of the country would inevitably find their way into the pockets of the landlords, to whom the prospect of American alms would encourage to extort rent from their famished and coercion-wronged tenantry."

Mr. O'Brien told the reporters the story of the escape of Mr. Dillon and himself, and apparently enjoyed the telling of it. Mr. Dillon helped him with the narrative. They walked from Dublin, Mr. O'Brien said, down to Dalkey, a small port near Dublin, in company with Mr. Clancy, the Sub-Sheriff of Dublin. They dined at the house of Mr. Timothy Healy. Then they boarded the yacht St. Patrick, commanded by Capt. Michael Murphy, and set sail for France. They were becalmed for several days and ran several narrow escapes of being discovered by English revenue cutters. The royal yacht Adelaide from Falmouth lay close by in one of the calms, and the fugitives could see its crew watch the St. Patrick.

The party will remain in New York until Wednesday evening, when they will go to Philadelphia. Thursday evening they will address their first meeting in the Academy of Music there, at which Col. McClure will preside. Another meeting will be held in the same place on the night following, at which Gov. Beaver will be asked to preside. Two meetings will be addressed in Boston Sunday and the meeting in New York will be held Monday evening. Gov. Hill may preside at this one. T. P. O'Connor will arrive here Wednesday in time for the Philadelphia meetings. A meeting will be held in Jersey City Nov. 12 and one in Newark Nov. 14. After this the delegation will divide into pairs and address meetings throughout the country.

The address of welcome presented to the

[*Continued on fifth page.*]

BIG RAILROAD SCHEME.

SIGNIFICANCE OF J. PIERPONT MORGAN'S VISIT TO THE WEST.

The Vanderbilts Desire to Secure Absolute Control of the Railway System from New York to Ogden, Utah—They Want the Southern Pacific and May Get It—Evidence of Some Dissatisfaction in the "Bankers' Triangle."

J. Pierpont Morgan's present trip to the West has more significance than is generally supposed. Although it is claimed his visit has no other object than pleasure and incidentally to inspect the properties of the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, in which companies the banking house of Drexel, Morgan & Co. holds a controlling interest, yet men who are supposed to be well informed claim that startling developments in the Western railroad situation will be made soon after Mr. Morgan's return to New York.

That Mr. Morgan is accompanied on his present trip by President M. E. Ingalls of the "Big Four" and other officials who hold high rank and distinction among the Vanderbilt hosts tends to confirm the statement recently made in THE TRIBUNE that the so-called "bankers' triangle" has had a falling out and that two of the three banking firms which composed the triangle—Kidder, Peabody & Co. and Baring Bros.—are falling one way, while Drexel, Morgan & Co. are working in another direction. When the bankers' triangle was first organized it had the object in view of gaining control of the entire railway system west of Chicago by forcing the various roads into a general consolidation, with the bankers' triangle holding their securities and dictating their policy. The Vanderbilts at that time had no other lines west of Chicago than the Chicago and Northwestern and Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, which is controlled by the Northwestern. But the Vanderbilts were extending their system throughout the East and Southeast, and the plan of the triangle was to let the Vanderbilts secure control of the Eastern and Southeastern railroad systems, while they (the bankers) would manage the Western and Northwestern systems.

Gould Was in the Scheme.

Gould was a party to the scheme and was backing the "bankers' triangle." Subsequently, however, the Vanderbilts conceived the idea that they might just as well become the dictators of the entire railway system of the country, and the first step taken toward that goal was the formation of an offensive and defensive traffic alliance between the Northwestern and Union Pacific railway systems.

J. Pierpont Morgan, or rather Drexel, Morgan & Co., were the parties who consummated that deal for the Vanderbilts. It proved to be a serious blow to the firms of Kidder, Peabody & Co., and Baring Brothers, who had become the principal owners of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, and naturally enough it disrupted the amicable relations previously existing between the three great banking firms. Since then the Vanderbilts, through Drexel, Morgan & Co. on the one hand and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé through Kidder, Peabody & Co. and Baring Brothers on the other, have been striving for supremacy, and the many deals made by both parties during the last year were made with that end in view. Thus far the Vanderbilts have had the best of the fight and the indications are that the Santa Fé-Gould combination will come out of the small end of the horn.

Another Startling Vanderbilt Deal.

Now, as regards J. Pierpont Morgan's present visit in the West, the opinion is that it means the speedy consummation of another Vanderbilt deal more startling in its nature than the much-talked-of Union Pacific-Northwestern deal. The fact is generally known that Drexel, Morgan & Co. hold a controlling interest in the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Belt Line and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroads. The latter has been compelled to take sides with those opposed to the Northwestern and Union Pacific. This is not what Drexel, Morgan & Co. desire.

Their intention is to bring these roads into the Vanderbilt fold. The opinion is expressed that this will be done as soon as Mr. Morgan has returned to New York. Those who are on the inside pretend to know that before many days have passed a traffic agreement similar to that existing between the Union Pacific and Northwestern will be made between the Northwestern and Milwaukee and St. Paul, and it is even predicted by some, that a consolidation of the two system, will be made. The attitude lately assumed by the Union Pacific indicates that something of the sort will be done. The Northwestern alone could give the Union Pacific all the west-bound traffic it needs, but with the Milwaukee and St. Paul added, which connects with the Union Pacific at Kansas City, Omaha, and Sioux City, the latter would have all the Eastern feeders it needs and can defy all its other connections.

Could Avoid Transfer Charges.

The Elgin, Joliet and Eastern connects all the Vanderbilt lines East from Chicago with the Milwaukee and St. Paul and Chicago and Northwestern systems, and by the use of this connecting link the Vanderbilt lines East and West of Chicago will be able to transact their through traffic without going through Chicago and paying heavy terminal and transfer charges.

The consummation of the deal outlined in the foregoing will give the Vanderbilts the absolute control of a gigantic railway system from New York to Ogden, Utah, and all they would need will be the control of the Central Pacific branch of the Southern Pacific to give them independent lines through from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, with terminals both at San Francisco, Cal., and Portland, Ore., the Oregon Short Line of the Union Pacific already furnishing an outlet to the latter point.

The fact that negotiations are already going on between the Vanderbilts and Leland Stanford and other owners of the Southern Pacific with a view of obtaining possession of the interest of those parties in the Southern Pacific has already been mentioned in THE TRIBUNE, and C. P. Huntington admits there is a probability that the Vanderbilts will succeed in acquiring control of that property. With the Southern Pacific in their control the Vanderbilts will be masters of the situation, and will be able to dictate terms to all other roads in the country.

MRS. HARRISON ELECTED PRESIDENT.

She Is Earnestly at Work to Help Found a Medical College for Women.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2.—Mrs. Harrison has accepted the Presidency of the Washington committee, which is earnestly at work endeavoring to secure funds for the endowment of the medical school of the Johns Hopkins University in order that women may be admitted on equal terms with men. The trustees of the university have extended an invitation to the ladies of the local committees in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Washington to a lunch and inspection of the hospital. Mrs. Harrison was asked to name the date for this visit and selected Nov. 14. She will be accompanied from this city by the members of the Washington committee, which consists of Mrs. James G. Blaine, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. J. Lowrie Bell, Mrs. George Hearst, Mrs. William Windom, Mrs. John McLean, Mrs. John W. Noble, and others.

Murder and Suicide.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 2.—Tunia Amack, a cabinet-maker, in a fit of jealousy this morning shot Harriet Anderson, a married woman upon whom he had been pressing his attentions, firing three bullets into her body and head. She died instantly. Amack then retired to his room and shot himself through the heart.

CONFESSION OF A STAGE-ROBBER!

George Shinn, Who Was Captured in Chicago, Reveals a Remarkable Career.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Nov. 2.—George Shinn, who with Charles Dorsey, alias Thorn, escaped from San Quintin Prison three years ago and was recently captured in Chicago by Detective J. B. Hume, has made a startling confession. Ever since the two men escaped Detective Hume has believed they were in this State and were the perpetrators of the numerous stage robberies which have occurred since then, but he was not able to obtain any positive evidence. Friday night Shinn was transferred from San Quintin to Folsom by special arrangement made by Warden Hull and Hume, and yesterday the Warden and the detective interviewed him for over three hours.

Shinn confessed that he and Thorn returned to California early in 1889 and camped on the American River, about three miles from this city. This was the rendezvous to which he always returned after his raids. He admits that July 31, 1889, they stopped a stage from Milton to Sonora and robbed the passengers of $50. They blew open the Wells and Fargo treasure box with giant powder, but found it empty. Sept. 10 of the same year they stopped a stage between Quincy and Orrville, and took a gold bar worth $800 from the Wells and Fargo box. In April of this year they held up the Forest Hill stage in Placer County and robbed passengers. Besides these robberies Shinn confessed to numerous burglaries, garrotings, and robberies committed by him and Thorn. They returned to Chicago May 30 last, and he says between that time and the date of capture they committed something like twenty-five robberies and burglaries in the State of Illinois. Their rendezvous on the America River has been found by Chief of Police Drew of this city, who hunted for it four weeks before he found it. He says it is an ideal robbers' roost, and the robbers could never have been dislodged from it.

DARING ROBBERY AT MEADVILLE, PA.

The Wells-Fargo Express Company's Safe Rifled of a Large Sum.

MEADVILLE, Pa., Nov. 2.—One of the boldest robberies perpetrated in this city for many years was committed at 10:30 last evening at the office of the Wells-Fargo Express company. The agent, C. P. Moore, who was alone in the office, which is situated across the street from the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Passenger Depot, in a locality where scores of people are continually passing, was counting the contents of his cash drawer, preparatory to balancing his cash account, when a rap on the door drew his attention. He placed the money in the drawer, stepped outside the office railway, and opened the door, admitting two strangers. Upon entering they bade him good evening, then leveled a revolver at his head and cautioned him not to move or make an outcry on pain of instant death. He was then bound and gagged and laid upon the floor. The robbers then proceeded to open the large safe, which was unlocked, and tore open and appropriated the money packages, valued at from $5,000 to $15,000, after which they made their escape. Mr. Moore was so securely tied that it was fully half an hour after they left before he was liberated and made an outcry for assistance. The money the agent was counting when he was interrupted in his work, amounting to several hundred dollars, was untouched by the robbers.

SUICIDE OF ADOLPH FISCHER'S BROTHER.

A Relative of One of the Executed Anarchists Strangles Himself.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 2.—Charles Fischer, a brother of the notorious Adolph Fischer, the Chicago Anarchist who was hanged for the haymarket crime, committed suicide in this city this afternoon. Fischer was a compositor on the *Freiheit Freund*, a Pittsburg German newspaper, and for some time had been suffering from ill health. Yesterday afternoon he asked a fellow-boarder at No. 533 Smithfield street for his revolver, but was refused. He at once entered his own room and closed the door. Ten minutes afterward he was found lying dead on the floor, strangled, like his Anarchist brother, but by his own hand. He had knotted a silk scarf about his neck, tied it about the bedpost, and thrown his entire weight upon it, strangling to death in ten minutes. He left a letter saying that in case anything happened to him today his second brother at Edgewoodville, Pa., should be notified. Among his personal goods were found several books upon socialistic topics.

SPAIN'S CONSUL LEAVES UNDER PROTEST.

He Claims That He Is Not Given Sufficient Protection in Key West.

KEY WEST., Fla., Nov. 2.—The Mayor of Key West has received the following communication from the Spanish Consul:

To the Mayor of the City of Key West: I have to inform you of the fact that by superior authority I am placed in the absolute necessity of retiring from the Consulate under my charge, and under protest, a copy of which I inclose, in consequence of there being no guarantee to life in your city, due to the excitable condition of the Cuban refugees in said city. In consequence I reserve the right, in the name of my Government, of closing and sealing the Consulate until the Government of the United States will give sufficient guarantee to the Government which I represent that the Consulate of Spain will obtain the privileges due to it. Under these circumstances I must request of you that you order the police to guard these seals which I have under this date affixed to the doors of the Consular office. For the breaking of said seals your Government and those whom it may concern will be held responsible.

FRANCISCO DE RAQUER.

UTE INDIANS KILLING CATTLE.

Pelt-Dealers Encourage Their Depredations in Southern Colorado.

MEEKER, Colo., Nov. 2.—The Ute Indians are still off their reservations and roaming through Lilley Park and vicinity in bands of from ten to fifteen, intimidating the settlers and killing all the cattle and deer they came across simply for the hides. They are encouraged in this slaughter by pelt-dealers, who go among them offering so much for hides. If the redskins could be kept on their reservation and these dealers prevented from going among them these yearly raids would be put an end to. There is no probability of and serious trouble, as winter is close at hand, snyw having already fallen in the foothills.

WAS GIVEN WARNING TO LEAVE TOWN.

John Devine, a Northern Republican, Driven from His Home in Florida.

PALATKA, Fla., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—John Devine, ex-Postmaster of Lane Park in South Florida, passed through here today en route north, claiming to have been driven off on account of his Northern Republicanism. He says that his life has been threatened several times and that yesterday a letter, ornamented with skull and cross-bones, giving him twenty-four hours to leave town, was received by him, and he accordingly left by the first train with his wife and son.

FIFTY-FIVE YEARS IN BED.

Death Ends the Suffering of an Invalid Known as "The Modern Martyr."

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Nov. 2.—Miss Lizzie O. Smith, well known as "The Modern Martyr," died in this city today. She was born at Eastford, Conn., in 1832. She was unusually vigorous and active until she was 11 years of age, when she was prostrated by a violent cold, which developed a disease that settled in her limbs, making her a helpless invalid. She was confined to her bed for nearly fifty-five years.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 2.—Vicar-General Vincent, Superior of St. Michael's College, is dead. He was Canadian Superior-General of the Basilican Order from 1865 to 1886.

PALMER, THE HYPOCRITE.

AS GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS HE SIGNED THE CONVICT-LABOR LAW.

James P. Root Tells How the Democratic Candidate for United States Senator Once Fathered What He Now Claims to Oppose—Palmer's Hypocrisy in the Days of Slavery—His Attempt to Cast Odium Upon Honest Officials by Gross Misrepresentation.

Gen. John M. Palmer in his speech at Pullman a few nights ago had a great deal to say about contract convict labor, but he neglected to inform his hearers that he himself, as Governor of the State of Illinois, signed the bill authorizing the contracting of prison labor. James P. Root, who was a member of the Legislature which passed the bill, in speaking of this action, said:

"I have known Gen. John M. Palmer for twenty-six years. I knew him when he was Governor and when he was a General. I like the man personally, and regard him as one of the best lawyers in the State. I have always thought he was heretical and very demagogical. I regard him as one of the most inconsistent and unreliable men of prominence and ability that I ever knew. It is proposed that he shall be a Senator of the great State of Illinois in the National Senate, a position which has been well filled by Douglas, Shields, Browning, and Logan. Consistency is a jewel.

"John M. Palmer was a Democrat, Kentucky-born; self-educated, a child of free institutions, and a natural abolitionist. At the Bloomington convention in 1855 Gen. Palmer, then a young man, made a speech that attracted the attention of the entire State. Owen Lovejoy, John F. Farnsworth, and Henry W. Blodgett, now Judge of the Federal Court, were present on that occasion.

"At that very time, or a short time before, he was a Democrat of the Bourbon stripe, and he told me that while he was a Democrat living at Carlinville he made a speech to a Democratic meeting from the court-house steps at Carlinville, and at the same time had a runaway slave in his cellar. He passed the slave the next night to the agent of the 'underground railroad' at Jacksonville, who passed him on to old Dr. Chandler at Chandlerville, and from there the fugitive worked his way to Owen Lovejoy, on to Dr. Dyer, and thence to L. C. P. Freer in Chicago, by whom he was sent by boat to Canada.

"He also told me of hiding a runaway slave in his stable, and—well, Gen. Palmer knows the oat-bin experience which he has related to more than one of his acquaintances. It seems that at this time he was a Bourbon Democrat, posing before the Kentucky Democracy in the southern portion of the State, and at the same time was a 'conductor' on the 'underground railroad.'

"In his speech at Pullman the other night Gen. Palmer referred to the penitentiary system in this State. I was a member of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, which passed the Convict Labor bill which Gen. Palmer says he opposed in his message as Governor. As a matter of fact he approved the bill which was reported to the House for passage by A. H. Burley, who was Chairman on the House Committee on Penitentiaries. In his speech Gen. Palmer called attention to the fact that the people had amended the State Constitution so as to prohibit contract convict labor, and then he went on to say that the convicts are still working for contractors, allowing his hearers to infer that the labor had been let out by contract since the Constitution was amended. He ought to know as well as anybody—and he does know it—that the Penitentiary Commissioners have not let any contracts since the amendment was adopted. But he said: 'They are going on with the same contract system.' If he had been fair and honest he would have admitted that there had not been a contract let under the present system, but that the unexpired contracts which were in existence when the amendment was adopted had to be carried out. He tries to impose upon the people by declaring that contracts are still made, notwithstanding the amended Constitution. He knows too well that these contracts cannot be abrogated and his willful misstatements are arrant demagogy."

Heartily Favored the Bill.

A. H. Burley was seen last evening at his residence, No. 254 Dearborn avenue, and in answer to the queries of a reporter for THE TRIBUNE he said:

"Yes, I was Chairman of the House Committee on Penitentiaries in the Twenty-seventh General Assembly and recommended favorably the bill authorizing the State to let out the labor of convicts. There was considerable opposition to the bill, but party lines were not drawn. Each party was divided on the question."

"Did Gov. Palmer ever express to you his opinion of the bill while it was in the hands of the committee?"

"Repeatedly. He was heartily in favor of it. He frequently said to me: 'Burley, you are right. Keep right ahead. Push the bill through and see that it is passed by the House.' And I did it."

"Palmer approved the act?"

"Certainly. The session laws show that."

"What was the reason the bill was passed?"

"Before its passage one man contracted for the labor of all the State convicts and got rich by letting it out to smaller contractors. The object of the bill was to do away with this and let the State have the exclusive right to let the contracts. The objection that it brought prison labor in unfair competition with outside labor was not raised at that time. That was twenty years ago, you know, and the workingmen had been competing with unpaid slave labor so long that they hardly thought of objecting to competing with convict labor."

OFFICERS OF THE SONS OF VETERANS.

Commander-in-Chief Webb Appoints His Aides-de-Camp.

TOPEKA, Kas., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—L. G. Webb, Commander in Chief of the Sons of Veterans, has issued an order announcing the appointment of the following aides-de-camp on his staff: California—Chester L. Robinson, San Francisco; Charles L. Bueson, Stockton. Connecticut—S. S. Parker, Deep River; Conrad F. Stein, Bridgeport; W. A. Cobb, Thompsonville; William Norton, Forestville. Kansas—R. A. Hope, Kansas City; R. M. Johnson, Parsons; John E. Hamming, Salina; Charles F. Horn, Mankato. Maine—E. C. Milliken, Portland. Minnesota—Arthur Allyer, Red Wing; David Morgan, Tracy; George H. Klein, Mankato; J. C. Stevens, St. Paul. New York—Fred C. Gluer, Hornellsville; M. J. Severence Jr., Albany; J. J. Walsh, Brooklyn; B. I. Barluysam, Gloversville. New Jersey—Arthur I. Vescelius, Paterson; Thomas H. Edmond, Trenton; William E. Allstrom, Long Branch. Ohio—R. H. Clarkson, Dayton; D. D. Morris, Lima; Fred Briston, Mansfield; G. Garland King, Alliance. Oregon—A. C. Hickman, East Portland; E. W. Maxwell, Pleasant Home; W. H. Lockwood, Cottage Grove; W. F. Hardesty, Astoria. Rhode Island—Thomas W. Sweetland, Pawtucket; Frank R. Wilson, Bristol; Thomas J. Pierce, Wickford; Charles L. Pellis, Providence.

An Attack on Ingalls.

ATCHISON, Kas., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—The Atchison *Champion*, the late Gov. John A. Martin's paper, which has been bitterly opposing the reelection of John J. Ingalls to the United States Senate, published an article charging that the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners of this city and the Chief of Police have been forcing the joint-keepers to contribute, under threat of prosecution, large sums of money to be used in the election of Ingalls men to the Legislature. Mr. Ingalls' friends denounce the story as a campaign lie. The publication will increase Mr. Ingalls' strength, and he will carry this county.

TUESDAY SETTLES THE BOND QUESTION.

There Will Be Little Opposition to Raising $5,000,000 for the World's Fair.

Tomorrow the voters will pass on the $5,000,000 World's Fair bond issue, and will beyond question decide in favor of it. There is not now and never has been any serious opposition to it, and under the circumstances opposition would have to be organized to be in any way effective. Every man who votes a "straight" ticket, no matter what his party may be, will vote "for" the amendment to the Constitution permitting the issue of the bonds, as all parties have had their tickets printed that way. To vote against it will be necessary to cross out the line.

Attorney J. P. Wilson showed excellent judgment when he prepared the line for the ballots. It was at first thought best to put "against" also on the tickets so that the voter could take his choice, but Mr. Wilson held that it was not necessary.

"If there had been two lines, one 'for' and the other 'against,'" said a director, "the election might have been jeopardized by the carelessness of voters. If one of those lines were not crossed off the vote would not count on that subject, although it would count on the total vote cast, and, if I am not mistaken, there must be a majority of the total vote cast in favor of the issue of bonds. Consequently a vote cast that is not distinctly for the issue virtually must be counted against it. Now the careless ones will vote for it anyway.

"To my mind there has been a great deal of unnecessary scare about the bond issue. It has been used as a club. Every time any man or number of men have wanted any certain course pursued they have raised the cry that it was necessary to prevent defeat at the election. It has been a perpetual scare ever since it was decided to vote on the bond issue, and there has been no foundation for it since we were in the midst of the site controversy. It is possible that a large vote might have been polled against it then, when men's passions were roused by the excitement of the contest, but we have all calmed down since then. We realize that it is not a matter of site, but of local pride. It would be absurd for a man to vote against it simply because his pet site was not selected. The Fair will benefit the whole city, and consequently a man who votes against the bonds votes against his own interests.

"What Chicagoan would be benefited by a defeat of the bond issue? Isn't a successful Fair on any site in Chicago better than no Fair here at all, or at best an unsuccessful one? I think the voters have considered these matters and that whatever scare there has been has been raised by people who hoped thereby to influence action by the Board of Directors.

"I cannot see that the Lake-Front, as matters now stand, enters into the election at all. Whether any filling be done or not, it is an assured fact that some handsome buildings are to be put there. Mr. Hutchinson's plan for a $1,000,000 art building ought to satisfy every one that it is not to be neglected. That would be a lasting attraction and of permanent benefit to the city. It would, moreover, be one of the greatest attractions of the Fair."

Another solution of the Sunday question has been suggested. It is to have the Fair closed Mondays. The main argument so far against Sunday opening is that it would give employés no day to rest, and the main argument for it is that it is the only day when workingmen and their wives could attend. Monday closing, it is claimed, would solve the problem nicely. Statistics show that Monday is the lightest day at expositions, anyway, so it is claimed that such a move would not only solve the problem but would solve it in the best possible way for the success of the Fair financially.

The figures quoted in THE TRIBUNE yesterday in regard to the expense of filling and planking on the Lake-Front rather startled some of the Lake-Front people. None of the receipts of the Fair can be utilized to pay for this, as actual subscribers to the regular World's Fair fund must be paid off with whatever profits there may be. The money used for filling would be comparatively safe as the parties to the Lake-Front suit have agreed to pay for that when the suit is decided, but the $300,000 put into filling, etc., would be absolutely lost. There is no chance of its repayment, and the money might better be invested in the World's Fair fund, where it would do more good and at least some proportion of it be sure of return.

REPRESENTATIVE MASON'S SON DEAD.

The Boy Succumbs to an Attack of Malignant Diphtheria.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—Representative Mason's boy Lawrence died at an early hour this morning from diphtheria, aggravated by cramp. Last Monday he was taken with a sore throat, which soon developed symptoms of diphtheria. All the children were at the home on L street in charge of Miss Wright, a family friend. As soon as the nature of the illness was known with the exception of Lewis, the eldest boy, they were taken to the Strathmore Arms. None of them have shown signs of illness, so it is believed they have escaped the scourge. Mrs. Mason reached Washington Wednesday night to find her child in a critical but not hopeless condition. His sturdy constitution gave some promise of recovery. When Mr. Mason arrived Friday noon there was still some hope, and the physicians who were in attendance did not give the lad up. But when the diphtheria became complicated with other symptoms they could hold out no encouragement.

Early this morning the little sufferer was released by death. Few of Mr. Mason's friends here knew of the sad errand which had called him to Washington and they were shocked today when the news was made known to them.

Mrs. Logan, Gen. Palmer, and other Illinois friends sought to soften the blow with messages of sympathy, and anxious inquiries were made for the other members of the family. Both Mr. and Mrs. Mason are greatly prostrated. The lady who was with the sick child from the start is ill with some indications of diphtheria, yet it is hoped that her case may not prove serious. The funeral will be private, and the remains will be placed in a vault in Washington till spring. Then when Mr. Mason and his family return to Chicago a spot will be found in one of the cemeteries there. Lawrence was 2 months past 4 years old.

CHOCTAWS CANNOT BECOME CITIZENS.

Any Member of the Tribe Taking the Oath of Allegiance to Be Disfranchised.

PARIS, Tex., Nov. 2.—The bill disfranchising any member of the Choctaw Indians, either by blood, adoption, or marriage, into the tribe who has taken or may hereafter take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States has passed both Houses and yesterday received the approval of the Governor. It disqualifies such person from holding any office of trust or profit in the Choctaw Nation or to sit as juror in any of its courts and is in direct violation of Sec. 43 of the Oklahoma bill.

All-Saints' Day in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—All-Saints' Day was observed with greater éclat than ever today. Thirty thousand people went out to Metaire Saturday, and fully as many went today. Twenty thousand dollars was expended in floral and other decorations for graves and tombs. There were several places in Metaire in which there was a constant procession all day. One was the Army of West Virginia tomb, in the vault of which are the remains of Jefferson Davis. Another point of interest was the vault where Police Superintendent David C. Hennessy is temporarily buried. The slab was covered by a fine crayon portrait draped in mourning.

RALLYING TO THE SCHOOL.

Thunder from Many Protestant Pulpits Against Its Enemies.

SOME WORDS OF WARNING.

Patriotic Sentiments Greeted with Hearty Applause.

THE DUTY OF CITIZENS OUTLINED.

Utterances of Advice Appropriate to the Day and Hour.

CANDIDATES WHO ARE DOOMED TO DEFEAT

Seldom does audible applause meet the ideas of a minister during his sermon. Last evening this unusual manifestation of approval interrupted the discourse of the Rev. Dr. Withrow of the Third Presbyterian Church, and then the applause was general throughout the large audience. The subject was, "The Church Combining to Control the State."

"Our country seems to be at peace," said Dr. Withrow, "but within it foreign influences are at work to bring the State under the control of a hierarchy. During the last twenty-five years two great matters have been decided—the questions of slavery and polygamy. Now a question equally important must be settled. The church must be made subordinate to the State."

Dr. Withrow continued:

For centuries the older States have battled over this point. Once the Pope gave commands to crowned Kings and was obeyed. Now the Pope, politically, is a nonentity in Europe who seeks control over our Nation. European history for centuries consists of the Catholic Church's efforts to efface all other forms of religion. Yet today Catholic school authorities would expunge from American school-books all those atrocities which "Great Neptune's ocean will not wash clear" from its hands. History is history. Obsequious tools of a church should not be allowed to cut out of text-books the records of its wickedness.

The Catholic Church only makes the attempt: only is unwilling to say: "Let past be past, we have changed." The Catholic Church claims not to have changed and to have the same temporal authority which it exercised when a Pope deposed Henry VIII. or put his foot on the head of Germany's crowned king. The Catholic Church says it ought to rule the United States.

A Chicago Catholic of note recently said "the Catholic Church is out of politics."

Who thinks so? If so, why are political platforms so sensitive lest the Roman Church be offended? No. It is in politics to stay until the public schools are made feeders to Catholicism—until Protestantism breaks if it will not bend.

In spite of what a few Catholics say to the contrary, we know that the Roman Church is a gigantic machine moved by a few manipulators. We know that it has not changed and that it resolves to rule.

The Bishop of Milwaukee writes in the *Catholic Review* the Catholic National Council of Baltimore in its pastoral letter—these and many other church authorities are unanimous in the opinion that civil law is subordinate to that of the Catholic Church. According to the pledge which each matriculate to the Jesuit order takes, he must be the sworn enemy of every form of government not owing allegiance to the Roman Church.

Candidates Doomed to Defeat.

If any political candidate belongs to that church whose sole aim is to capture the country for the church he ought to be defeated, as he will be if the two-thirds of the people of Chicago not of that church will do their duty on election-day.

Our common schools are the first to feel the encroachments of Catholicism. Only five years ago the Catholic Council at Baltimore said: "The church and the world are locked in awful and hotly contested conflict for the education of the youth." By "world" was meant all the Protestant churches. Look at the people of Italy, of Mexico, of Brazil, and decide concerning the ability of the Catholic church as an educator.

How many members of Protestant churches do we find who are keepers of saloons and gambling hells? And how many who are Catholics? If a Protestant be shot dead, and shot dead-drunk in a saloon, he can't be brought before the altar of a Protestant church and put right through! [Applause.]

Among all the convicts received at the Joliet prison in two years 363 claimed some church connection, of whom 229 said they were Catholics. Surely this proportion does not seem to show that Catholic education has been a success, yet a Catholic orator last week boasted that Chicago has the best representatives of parochial schools. If such is the case, may the Lord save the country!

I am not a bigot. I never have been quoted as interfering with any man's religion, but this country is dear to me and to us. We believe that this country must be protected from the domination of the Catholic church.

DEFENDING THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Arraignment of the Methods of Roman Catholicism.

The Rev. N. H. Whittlesey of the Evanston First Congregational Church preached yesterday morning in defense of the public schools, taking for his text Deut. xxxi., 12: "Gather the people together." His main points were:

1. No tampering with the public schools for sectarian ends.
2. Education must be compulsory.
3. No foreign dictation.
4. The public school must be in the hands of its friends.

After showing pointedly and clearly why all sectarianism must be kept out of our schools and why compulsory education is not only the right but the very life of the Republic, Mr. Whittlesey continued:

Next we have to note a desperate attack on this American system of schools. What is it? Whence does it emanate? It is primarily and principally, as all the world knows, from one source—the Church of Rome. I owe no Roman Catholic any grudge. But that church, speaking through its official representatives, has always been hostile to and has with increasing boldness declared relentless war upon our free public-school system.

It is plain enough whence come these swiftly succeeding blows as of a battering-ram upon our schools; "Your schools are sectarian; put out the Bible." Then, when it is out: "Your schools are godless; we will establish schools of our own." Then, "It is oppressive to tax us for schools which we do not patronize; we demand a division of the school fund." Or, in the language of a leading Catholic journal: "Let the public-school system go to where it came from—the Devil."

No matter how intelligent and how strongly attached to our public school system any good Roman Catholic may be he has no choice but to obey, or risk excommunication and, as he believes, eternal damnation.

Our Catholic neighbors and friends have been getting along well with us and we with them; and they and we would have continued to get along well together to the end of time if they had been let alone. The trouble in Boston and New York and Milwaukee and Chicago is being stirred up with a long pole. At this end of it there is a sharp prod for every Roman Catholic, and the other end of it is far across the sea in the hands of an Italian—a soured and disgusted Italian, who sulks in the Vatican instead of becoming a loyal citizen of free and united Italy.

This trouble is not between the State and the parent. It is between a foreign church and the State. In seeking to get control of this Nation this alien power undertakes to coerce the parent. It is for the State to say to this foreign intruder: Take your hands off from American citizens! If you can make your schools so much better than mine that Catholics will freely choose them for their children, well and good. If you can persuade your people that your schools are better than mine I have nothing to say. But there you must stop. You shall not by intrigues, by threats, by ecclesiastical censures, by playing on the fears of your adherents, by holding over them the terrors of excommunication here and the pains of perdition hereafter—you shall not thus tyrannize over inoffensive, well-satisfied, patriotic, and law-abiding American citizens.

A reasonable and impregnable principle on which all good citizens should unite is to keep our American system of education in the hands of its

friends. It will be most safely and efficiently administered by those who are familiar with it, who believe in it, who love it. For the proper administration of a free-trade policy I would not select Mr. McKinley. For District-Attorney in a prohibition State I would not favor a candidate nominated by brewers. To give a high-license law a fair trial I would not choose free-whisky men or extreme Prohibitionists. Still less would I put our common schools into the hands of citizens, however worthy of confidence in other respects, who, according to the testimony of their own authorities, have no choice but to obey commands issued from across the ocean by the most mighty, wily, persistent, and deadly enemy of our American free-school system.

APPLAUSE IN GRACE CHURCH.

The Rev. Robert McIntyre's Eloquent Defense of the Bible.

Enthusiastic applause greeted several stirring climaxes in the Rev. Robert McIntyre's sermon at Grace Methodist Church last night. The theme was the Bible in the public schools, and the speaker defended the policy of retaining it in the schools with an eloquence that was entirely convincing to the large audience that overflowed into the aisles.

"Who are the people that want the Bible kept out of the schools?" asked the speaker. "They are composed of a few sectarians and a few skeptics. They are not the majority of our people. To please this minority in some places the politicians have put the Bible out, but politicians can be found to do anything." [Laughter.]

"Are you going to let a lot of paltry politicians take the Bible away from your children in our schools." [Cries of "No," "No."]

Continuing, the speaker exposed the inconsistency of those unbelievers who claimed that they should not be compelled to pay taxes for the support of an institution that their consciences could not approve. These people did not object to the Thanksgiving proclamation of the President enjoining all citizens to observe a day of thanks to a God who, they claim to believe, does not exist.

"We live in a Christian country," said the speaker. "On every hand are evidences of this fact. Our laws are all based upon the principles of religion as found in the Bible and depend upon them for their sanction."

The minister then traced the principles of civil liberty from the landing of the Puritans on Plymouth Rock to the present time. He made a masterly demonstration of the part the Bible has played in our progress as a people.

"The four corner-stones of American civilization are a free ballot, a free pulpit, a free press, and a free school. If you pull any of these stones out the structure falls."

The speaker spoke of the irreparable loss to the child if all religious instruction is denied him as a part of common-school education. "I believe if you give a boy an education without moral and religious training you only give him teeth and claws."

When he came to discuss the attitude of the Catholic Church towards this question the speaker was especially effective. He denounced Catholic educational methods and made a most eloquent appeal for a free Bible. "Keep the Bible out of the hands of the priests, keep it in the common schools." If the Bible had not been made free; if the great Reformer Luther had not wrested it from the hands of the priests and placed it in the hands of the people there would have been no American civilization. [Applause].

The speaker closed with an eloquent eulogy of the Great Book as the one monument of literature that has outlasted all other products of the brain of man.

TO DEFEAT FREEDOM'S FOES.

An Appeal to Voters in the Interest of the Present School System.

Patriotism marked the services at the Fulton Street M. E. Church last evening. The interior was liberally decorated with the National colors, and the choir sang patriotic hymns. The large auditorium was filled to overflowing by an audience composed chiefly of men. They listened with intense interest to the earnest words of the Rev. Joseph Odgers, and closely followed his argument. The subject of his discourse was, "The Duty of the Citizen on Election-Day."

"It is appropriate," Mr. Odgers said, "to examine the responsible duties of the citizen which he has to discharge on election-day, as he is on the eve of exercising the privilege of the voter. The man who casts his ballot should understand the genius of our institutions. It is well to look back on this occasion to the origin of our Government. We see landing on the bleak coast of New England the Pilgrim Fathers who sought refuge in the wilderness to escape the persecutions of the Old World. They came to found a new state that was to recognize the individual and to give him the largest scope of freedom in thought, belief, and action. Our present form of government is a development of that idea. Religious toleration is peculiarly a characteristic of this country, but because that is so it gives no sect or denomination license to assail or endanger any institution that is essential to the maintenance of the Republic.

"We find that our public school system, the foundation of our institutions, is made the mark of fierce warfare by foreign immigrants, and Romanism, and Lutheranism. The campaign in Wisconsin exposes the bitterness of the opposition. The foreigners hold fast to their European ideas and threaten to imperil the school-house by the power of the ballot which is theirs. The great Roman Church selfishly aids in this contemplated destruction, as a victory means increased influence for that church. It is seeking to destroy the structure that cost our forefathers so many struggles and so much privation. Its object is to control the schools and through them to seize the reins of authority. It is for you, voters, to declare at the ballot-box whether this unholy union of Church and State shall be made possible. If you love your country your first duty is to it. The man who puts his party first and his country afterward is no patriotic citizen. If any institution of this glorious Republic is threatened you should defend it with all your strength. If there are men on your party ticket committed to a policy which is hostile to the welfare of the State you should not hesitate to vote against them. You cannot afford to lend your support to a party that is either an open or insidious foe to freedom and free institutions. Be loyal to your country and you will be true to your party, if the party itself is sincere and honest. The educated citizen who fully comprehends the spirit of freedom and who casts his ballot conscientiously is the strongest support of our Government. An educated and honest ballot means the perpetuation of our institutions."

HOW POLITICS IS POLLUTED.

The Rev. Brobst Preaches a Political Sermon—The Administration Criticised.

At Westminster Church on Jackson avenue last night the Rev. F. J. Brobst preached a political sermon. The audience-room was filled, and the words spoken will bear fruit tomorrow. The preacher chose his text from the Second Book of Kings:

> At that time the servants of Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, came up against Jerusalem, and the city was besieged.

Basing his remarks upon the foregoing the clergyman entered upon a description of the city government of Chicago. The mode of elections, the method of voting, and the ballot system generally met with his objection, because, as he said, the saloonkeepers and brewers controlled.

Mr. Brobst lingered upon the Whelan killing and scoffed at the revocation of Mike Hogan's license. The saloon was closed merely as a piece of political work. The key was not turned because it was the place of hail for gamblers, thugs, and thieves, but to give cause to argument, and Democratic argument at that. The speaker, who has traveled largely through the West, drew upon his experience to point his moral.

Denver, Trinidad, and Pueblo furnished examples of gambler-run and thief-ridden towns. The saloonkeepers, Mr. Brobst asserted, were directly responsible for most of the sin of the city, but back of them stand the brewers. These people, he said, pollute politics, society, and start souls on their way to hell.

"Before I would go into partnership with a brewer," he said, "I would crawl on my bosom to the sewer and there die."

To brewers and breweries he attributed 80 per cent of the insanities and crimes, gathering his statistics from the asylums and penitentiaries. With an appeal to his hearers to vote for the "little red schoolhouse" the divine concluded his sermon.

The production was unusually strong, and was a severe arraignment of Mayor Cregier and his haphazard manner of conducting municipal affairs. The services closed with the singing of "America," in which the audience joined with enthusiasm.

"THE LITTLE RED SCHOOL-HOUSE."

Discussed from the American Standpoint by the Rev. J. P. Brushingham.

"The little red school-house" issue was discussed in a sermon by the Rev. J. P. Brushingham at the Ada Street Methodist Church last night. He considered it from an American point of view, and insisted that it was the duty of all true lovers of American liberty to stand by it regardless of politics.

The laity of the Roman Catholic faith were taught that they were Romanists first and citizens afterwards. They must cast their ballots in the interests of the Catholic church regardless of the interests of the Union. They must vote as the priesthood directed or suffer banishment from the pale of the church. The public schools of America were an eyesore to the Romist priesthood, Prof. Bryce of Scotland had declared that the public schools of America were the best in the world. But the Pope at Rome, with his Jesuit followers, had said they were harmful to the Catholic Church, perhaps because it was the policy of that church to oppose a free and liberal education.

It was this policy which had caused the church to pronounce a terrible curse on all Catholics who dare to vote for Gov. Hoard and the Bennett School law. In spite of the anathemas of the priesthood 15,000 Wisconsin Democratic voters had set aside all party feelings and declared they would cast their ballots for the Bennett law. They had said they would resent any sectarian interference with the American institutions. They recognized that unless the American children were taught to stand for the Union in preference to a foreign Pope there soon would be danger of undermining the foundations of American liberty.

The Romish priesthood had said the public schools were pestiferous and godless. Father McGovern, at Archbishop Feehan's silver jubilee, had thanked the Holy Father at Rome for having spoken boldly against the public schools. Such sentiment was an insult to liberty and the Union. In conclusion he exhorted his congregation to strike for the public schools, the country's prosperity, virtue, and safety.

Several times during the discourse the audience became so enthusiastic that it applauded heartily.

HANDS OFF THE AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Stirring Words of Dr. F. A. Noble at Union Park Church.

Dr. F. A. Noble's sermon last night in the Union Park Congregational Church was on the duty and value of good citizens to the State.

He said it is no function of the pulpit to make a partisan speech, but it must take cognizance of all great questions that affect the good of the people or threaten such sacred institutions as their churches or the public schools.

"Two important things must be considered," he said. "First, the best form of government that will get the best men; and, second, the best men that will get the best kind of government. These two are linked inseperably and cannot be considered apart.

"Good government badly executed is as bad as having a despotic form of one. It is as bad to have lawless men at the head of a government here as in Constantinople. Men whose hands are full of bribes cannot be at the head of affairs without hurting the character of the ideas and principles of government.

"Many pretend that their own business or personal affairs absorb all their time, so they can take no interest in politics, but it is not too much to say that not alone will they have to answer for their selfish lack of interest in their own demoralized government, but before the bar of justice of an angry and offended God, who has put the suffrage in their hands to be used and exercised and not neglected or misused."

LEASED BY THE GRAND TRUNK.

The Cincinnati, Saginaw and Mackinaw Road Changes Hands.

SAGINAW, Mich., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—A cablegram from London announces that the Chicago and Grand Trunk railroad company has secured by lease extending ninety-nine years control of the Cincinnati, Saginaw and Mackinaw, built four years ago by five Saginaw gentlemen, and by them operated to this time. The road extends from Durand, where it connects with the Chicago and Grand Trunk and the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee railroads, to West Bay City, with excellent facilities at different points on the Saginaw River. The terms of the deal are private. The Chicago and Grand Trunk company will take charge of their newly-acquired property tomorrow, and the change will affect all the officers and employés of the Cincinnati, Saginaw and Mackinaw, as several departments will be abolished.

Another Indiana Railroad.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—Since the decision of the Monon to extend its road to Evansville from French Lick Springs a company is being organized and will file articles of association this week to construct a road from this city to French Lick, making a through line to Evansville.

H. C. SENNE'S STATEMENT.

He Neither Supports Nor Opposes Humphrey for Senator—He Says That Humphrey (Rep.) and Wagner (Dem.) Have Given the Same Pledges to the Trustees on the School Question.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Having been informed that complaint has been made against me to the effect that I had written a letter to the *Illinois Staats Zeitung* against the Compulsory Education law, and having been requested to define my position in regard to said law, I have this to say: I have never written a letter to the *Illinois Staats Zeitung* nor any other paper in regard to the law, nor have I conferred with a representative or editor of any paper in regard to said law since the convention last spring to my knowledge.

As to my position in regard to compulsory education, I will say that I am not opposed to compulsory education, but am in favor of the same, not only for sixteen weeks but nine or ten months each year. I am not opposed to the education in the English language, but believe that reading and writing in the English language should be taught in every school in this State, but that being done, in my opinion, the other branches will follow as a natural consequence; but I do believe when a school is erected and maintained by private funds and the branches required by law to be taught are taught in good faith, such a school should be recognized by law as a school, and not be dependent on the approval or disapproval by a local Board of Directors, because when it is left to local boards local jealousy and local prejudice are too apt to govern instead of good judgment, as experience has demonstrated. Let a court of competent jurisdiction or any other impartial body where local wrangles are removed be the judge, but let no school be in danger of being closed by a local Board of School Directors. This point removed, it seems to me the other points are of little consequence and will regulate themselves.

I have not made any public declaration either for or against the law. I reside in the Seventh Senatorial District and the Republican candidate for Senator, the Hon. John Humphrey, and Louis Wagner, the Democratic candidate, have, as I have been informed, each signed a pledge without reservation to repeal or modify the law (which pledge, by the way, if it is correctly published, could not be indorsed by me in full), but as it has been signed by both candidates for the Senate, whoever will be elected in that district stands pledged to a modification of the law. The district has at least 2,000 Republican majority, and if under such circumstances the Hon. John Humphrey fears defeat, then it seems to me that his conscience troubles him about his former conduct. Yours truly, H. C. SENNE.

An Old Church Burned.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Nov. 2.—The Dutch Reformed Church on Hudson street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, in this city, burned tonight. It was one of the oldest churches in Hoboken. Loss about $30,000.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Michael Kelly of No. 3 Lawrence street, Cincinnati, assaulted his mother a week ago. Last night she died. He is locked up charged with murder.

Mrs. W. P. Howland, wife of a prominent lawyer at Jefferson, O., was killed by a freight train there Saturday night. She was crossing the track when a freight train approached within a few feet of her. Fright caused her to faint on the track and she was mangled to death.

Last night near Silverton, ten miles northeast of Cincinnati, John Walters, Anthony Fritz, and August Sicks got into a drunken fight with each other. Fritz was cut in the arm and Sicks was killed. Which man was the murderer is unknown, but both Walters and Fritz are in jail.

READY FOR THE BALLOT.

THE CAMPAIGN IN COOK COUNTY IS PRACTICALLY ENDED.

Nothing Can Now Change the Minds of the People Regarding the Men They Believe Fit for Office—Democratic Brag and Bluster Tonight Will Be of No Avail—Ridiculous Charges Against James Gilbert Disproved.

The campaign is over. The managing committees were busy yesterday sending out their tickets. The workers were out in the wards. But argument is over. The Palmer meetings this evening will not change a vote. The people have made up their minds. There will be a pretty full vote from present indications. The larger the vote the better the chances for Republican victory.

Cook County is Republican on a fair vote. Cook County has been Republican on local issues, even though the Democrats have carried it on State and National issues. Palmer carried the county for Governor two years ago, but the candidates on the county ticket, Scribner, McGrath, Senne, Hertz, and Best, the Republican candidates for county offices, were elected by majorities ranging from 3,000 to 6,000. Capt. Stephens carried the county a year ago over Mark Crawford, who got a larger proportion of the labor vote than Frank Lawler will get. Nobody doubted Mark Crawford's honesty. Frank Lawler is a self-confessed boodler. It did not need his confession, however, to convince the public in that regard.

Nothing has happened during the last year to strengthen the Democrats in the county. The Democratic City Administration has been a gross, scandalous, and palpable failure. It is the declared champion of the gamblers, the most inefficient in our municipal history. It has a record stained with crime and corruption. It is now the especial champion of the leading candidate on the Democratic ticket, a semi-illiterate, cheap ex-groggery-keeper. There is no reason to believe that such a ticket will rally to its support a larger proportion of the actual voters than Mark Crawford got in 1889 or Knute Nelson in 1888.

What the City Administration Will Do.

It is true that the City Administration will put forth greater exertions this time for the Democratic ticket than it did a year ago. Its own future is at stake. Lawler in November means Cregier in April. At least the Cregierites believe that. Therefore every policeman, every City-Hall employé, every gambler, and every police protected tough will work for Lawler. But after all those fellows are but a small proportion of the population. They are not 10,000 of the 190,000 voters of the county. They do not hold the balance of power. The non-official voters, the workingmen, the mechanics, the clerks, the business men, large and small, will decide this issue. There is good reason to believe they will decide it against Lawler. The masses are honest. Lawler has not been honest. The masses know that. They will not trust him. They know him to be a demagogue. He has confessed himself a bribe-taker. The intelligent men of the masses will not vote for him. Lawler knows that. His hopes for election are based on the support he is receiving from the cheap groggery keepers, the official cormorants, and the hide-bound partisans of the Democratic party who would vote for Belzeebub on the Democratic ticket in preference to the Angel Gabriel on the Republican ticket. Incidentally he counts on the support of the foreign-born citizens who do not read English and who are, therefore, not well posted as to his character, methods, and political history. But all these are not enough to elect him.

There has been a mistaken notion that Lawler is popular with the toiling masses, that he is stronger than his party. There is no evidence to justify this. He always ran behind his party ticket when elected Alderman. When first elected to Congress he ran behind the Presidential candidate 2,300 votes in his district. He ran behind his ticket in 1886, and was elected through a partisan construction on the election law. He ran behind his ticket in 1888, though he traded with some candidates of the opposing party. He will run behind his ticket in his old district in the city now and ought to be beaten.

Lawler's Only Hope for Victory.

His only hope is the apathy of the Republican voters. His expectation of election is based on the belief that the Republicans will not turn him out. He is likely to be disappointed. The large new registration indicates that the Republicans are aroused, that they will vote nearly their full strength tomorrow. If they do there can be little doubt as to the result. The tough element will not play such a conspicuous part in the election as some are disposed to think. They will be kept well in hand in all the wards except the First and the Eighteenth. If Ald. Arthur Dixon and John M. Smyth, the acknowledged Republican leaders in those two wards, do their full duty Lawler will not receive large majorities in those wards.

In the workingmen's wards Lawler is likely to be disappointed. Ex-Ald. Edward Conner, a leader among the workingmen, a man who was as conspicuous for his honesty while in the Council as Lawler has been conspicuous as a ringster in the same body, said yesterday: "I shall be greatly surprised if Lawler gets 1,000 majority in the Fifth Ward. He is a recognized demagogue. Honest workingmen will not vote for him. I think the feeling among the Fifth Ward workingmen is shared by the workingmen all over the city.

"It is not necessary here to enter into the reasons why the workingmen are against Lawler. The business people distrust him. The lawyers are afraid of him. His only elements of strength are the race and religious prejudices which his partisans have excited and the impression that he is a good-natured fellow. These will not do."

Kern Will Meet Defeat with Lawler.

Though the bosses have practically abandoned all the other county candidates except Lawler, there is reason to believe that he will be one of the lowest on the ticket. If he is beaten Charlie Kern will go down with him. So will Haerting, Hughes, Kettelle, Schubert, and the other fellows. Kern has developed no personal strength. He is disliked by his associates. He is despised by a large number of Democrats. He has mortally offended a large element of his party. Scales, the candidate for County Judge, will profit by the Republican vote which will go to Durham, the "U. O. D." candidate. But he will hardly win. Maher has made a brilliant canvass, and has been strengthened by the virulent attacks made on him by the *Daily Lawler* morning and twilight editions. He will probably win, but he will have to work hard. The election of the gallant soldier Col. Ball over Citizen-Democratic Candidate Kettelle of Peoria record is certain. Mr. Brentano will surely be elected over Hughes.

Henry Wulff will doubtless have the largest majority on the ticket, but he will be closely followed by Gilbert and McKenna.

A desperate effort will be made to defeat Mr. Sundelius, but it is not likely to succeed. There is not a better man on the ticket. He was a gallant soldier. He is an educated gentlemen, a loyal Republican, and a good citizen. He deserves the support of every good Republican and of every honest citizen irrespective of party.

A full Republican vote will elect the whole ticket. The polls close at 4 o'clock to-morrow evening. Voting will commence at 6 a. m.

Democrats on the Run.

The Democratic leaders have been driven to desperation. Lawler's chances for success in the First and Eighteenth Wards have been steadily on the decline. Their forces last night seemed on the verge of a panic. The tough element was not responding with the vigor the leaders had a right to expect, and as a last resort the police force was brought to play. The shorthairs must be whipped into line at all hazards.

An extra detail of patrolmen was sent out in these two wards and the Captains and Lieutenants were instructed to warn the groggery-keepers and lodging-house men of the risks they would run if they failed to plug for Lawler, Van Praag, Boyle, and May. They were also told that "Bull" Burke, Noonan, and Townsend must be elected if the groggeries and lodging-houses desired police protection in the future. They must spare no means, fair or foul, to knock out George Bass and Wallace of the Third District. Nor must they spare Harris and Hutchings of the First.

LAWLER'S SHAMEFUL BOODLE ACT.

All Decent Men Are Thoroughly Disgusted with It.

The *Herald* and its evening tender, unable to explain away the shameful story of Frank Lawler's pardon-brokerage business, assail THE TRIBUNE for printing the story which appeared not only in its columns but in those also of the *Inter-Ocean* and *News*, and would have the public believe that it is the purpose of THE TRIBUNE to maliciously destroy the reputation of Mr. Lawler and to drag down a pure, good, and patriotic citizen from the high position which he previously has occupied by concocting a falsehood upon him; hence that the attack is libelous. Being only a libel, the *Herald* and its tender, the *Evening Post*, are satisfied that it will react upon THE TRIBUNE but not on the *Ocean* or *News*, and that, inspired with sympathy for a great and good man whose pure public character has been ruthlessly assailed, the community will elect him to the office of Sheriff by a majority of many thousands.

This is the only reply to the charge that has been made against Frank Lawler and which is supported by his own letter. If it is a libel, who has been libeled? The receipt of Mr. Frank Lawler for $100 "in consideration of value received," taken from the wages of shame, earned by the mistress of Eckes, to compensate Frank Lawler for securing Eckes' discharge from the army, has been published in three Chicago daily papers.

Has the genuineness of that letter been disputed or challenged? Has it been denied that the original is in the hands of certain parties in this city and that the fac-simile is a faithful copy of it? Mr. Lawler has sought to explain it, but if he has denied it his denial has escaped notice. The *Herald* and its evening echo have not denied its genuineness. They at first sought to account for this money obtained from the wages of shame by Lawler by alleging that it was a contribution by Eckes to Lawler's campaign fund. But they dropped their lame explanation when it was shown that the money was delivered by Eckes' mistress to him and the receipt given *five days after Lawler was elected*.

If the receipt is genuine where is the libel? Neither the *Herald* nor the *Post* nor Lawler himself has denied that the money was received by him. Not one of them will deny that he still has it. Will any one of them say that he has returned it to the woman or to Eckes? It having been established, therefore, over Lawler's own unchallenged signature, that he received this $100, part of the earnings of shame, delivered to him in consideration of his securing the discharge of Eckes from the army, and it having been further established that Lawler still retains this money, how has Lawler been libeled or slandered?

If the publication of this shameful story has caused a reaction upon whom has it reacted? Certainly not upon good and honest citizens. They would not have voted for Lawler on account of his Council boodle record even if the revelation had not been made. Are they likely to vote for him in the face of such a revelation of Lawler's shameless and mercenary character, authenticated by his own letter? If there has been a reaction it has only affected those who did not want the story published. Most certainly they are exasperated, but they are not exasperated because Lawler took the woman's money and put it into his pocket and kept it. *but because he has been found out.* The deed itself would cause no excitement among the toughs, bums, and boodlers. It is the discovery and publication of it that arouses their sympathy for him. They do not look with disfavor upon the act itself, but they disapprove of its exposure. If, as the *Herald* and the *Evening Pest* claim, the whole city is uproariously in favor of Lawler's election since that publication then it follows that the whole city is in favor of Lawler's unlawful and degrading act and approves such dishonest practices. But if such were the case what kind of a city would Chicago be? Let the mendacious *Herald* and its *Evening Pest* try some other dodge to land its blackmailer in the Sheriff's office.

SOME CANDIDATES' QUALIFICATIONS.

Republicans Who Should Win and Democrats That Deserve Defeat.

Louis Wagner, an ordained minister of the Lutheran church and the editor of an alleged newspaper of comic tendencies, is the candidate of the Democrats in the Seventh Senatorial District. He has had more to do with the unpleasantness among the German Lutherans than any other man in this State, with the exception, perhaps, of little Frank Hoffmann. He improves every opportunity which his position as ordained minister and candidate of the Democratic party gives him. The history of his nomination shows his demagogic character in its true colors.

During the last week of May a mass-meeting was held in Central Music-Hall, called, by a committee of German Lutherans, who believed the compulsory school law to be a menace to their parochial schools and to the teaching of the German language in primary schools. Wagner was one of the principal speakers at this meeting, and outdid nearly every one else in his efforts to pervert the motive and the scope of the compulsory school law. He boldly asserted that the law had not been enacted for the purpose of preventing truancy, but for the sole purpose of suppressing the German language and the Lutheran faith, declaring that both were the objects of bitter hatred on the part of the "Americans." He urged the formation of a German political party, and, at the close of a clownish harangue, dropped Silas-Wegg-like into the following piece of doggerel buffoonery:

> Yankee Doodle made a law
> To kill the German idiom;
> The Germans all arose like one—
> They by their ballots hit 'im.

The earnest Germans present were disgusted with this exhibition of bad taste, and the meeting thinned out while he was talking. The vulgar and offensive lines were not a hasty utterance. This ordained minister of the Gospel read the wretched stuff from manuscript. The Democrats of course were pleased at the vulgar exhibition, and from that moment resolved to make Wagner their candidate for Senator. He had the bad taste to attend the convention that nominated him, and made abject pledges of loyalty to the party. No other candidate for Senator on the Democratic ticket is so obnoxious as this offensive clerical clown. He ought to be beaten out of sight.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the City Administration to beat George Bass, the Republican candidate for Senator in the Third District, there is not much doubt that he will be elected. His Democratic opponent, Lawrence P. Boyle, is a partner of Frank Scales, the Democratic candidate for County Judge. One member of the firm for office this fall ought to be sufficient. Mr. Boyle is also a Master-in-Chancery. He ought to be satisfied. He is handicapped in this combat by his unsavory surroundings and associates. His election is being urged by the notorious Harry Murray and the malodorous "Molly" Marks. His Republican opponent, George Bass, is one of the best men in the district, straight forward, manly, and incorruptible. He is a good lawyer and a good citizen, a native of this city, and a graduate of Chicago's public schools. He ought to be preferred to Boyle, a recent importation from Indiana, who began to hold office immediately upon his arrival here. Boyle and his fellows base their hopes for success on the apathy or inefficiency of the Republicans of the First Ward. They are likely to be disappointed in this. There is not as effective an organization in the First Ward as there ought to be, but there is time enough to effect a good organization. Ald. Dixon can do so if he will take hold with his old-time vim and energy. He has always carried the ward in Aldermanic elections. He can keep down the Democratic majority now to 500. If it goes over 800 he will be held responsible by the party. This is the time for work. There must be no bickering. The election of Mr. Bass may decide that the Republicans can control the State. Mr. Dixon should take hold at once. The other so-called leaders in the ward are not equal to the occasion. Dixon is the man for the gap this time. He can beat the Cregierites, and he owes that gang no favor. Mr. Bass' election as Senator may depend on his action.

Ed Noonan, the stripling lawyer who is running for Senator in the First District, has been charged outright by members of his own party with buying his nomination. He is now appealing to Republican voters for support on high moral grounds. If elected he will vote for John M. Palmer for Senator and to redistrict the State so as to please the Democratic gang. He ought to be defeated. He does not compare in point of ability with M. R. Harris, the Republican candidate, who ought to be elected. "Bull" Burke is an associate on the Democratic ticket with Noonan. He, too, ought to be beaten and W. A. Hutchings, a real estate dealer of considerable prominence and of good reputation, ought to be elected. Burke depends on the tough lodging-house vote.

Republicans in the Second Senatorial District ought to be careful that they do not repeat the mistake of four years ago, when they concentrated their votes on one legislative candidate, and this left the second at the bottom of the poll. There is a tendency now to concentrate on Dorsey Patton because of the abuse to which he has been subjected by the Democratic organs. This is foolish. The votes ought to be fairly divided between him and B. E. Hoppin, the Englewood candidate, who was an able and useful member of the last House.

In the Sixth District, too, there should be a fair division of the vote between Jacob Miller and E. H. Griggs. Both are first-class candidates and with fair play both can be easily elected, as Capt. Farrell will poll most of the Democratic vote.

Silly lies are the order of the day now in the Democratic camp. Among those exploded yesterday was a Johnny O'Malley circular in Swedish alleged to have been signed by Gus Nelson. Mr. Nelson says he signed no such circular, that it is not his. It is a Clan-na-Gael dodge to defeat Senator Garrity, who ought to be reëlected over Clan-na-Gael O'Malley.

POSING IN A FALSE LIGHT.

Men Who Claim Without Authority to Be British-American Leaders.

The following communication has been received by THE TRIBUNE;

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have just had my attention called to an article in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday under the caption, "The Citizens' Committee Ticket," "Candidates Selected for State and County Offices by the British-Americans," and, although this is Sunday, I am compelled to enter an immediate and emphatic protest against the idea conveyed by the article—viz.: That the so-called Committee of One Hundred is composed of British-Americans, or that it in any proper sense voices the sentiments or can in any way influence the political action of intelligent British-Americans.

The British-American end of that committee is made up of a few political fellows who are dying to get their feet in the public trough, and are bound to get or make believe they have a "political pull" with the powers that be. British-Americans, forsooth! Ninety per cent of the committee are thoughtless American-Americans, who, masquerading under various secret society names, have but one object in view—the ostracism of Catholics of all names and nationalities. In their desire to add to their numbers and influence they fastened on the disreputable, scheming, selfish, and fanatical remnant of what once was the British-American Association, and under the pleasing delusion that the said remnant could control votes they elected one of them President, another Secretary, and still another Treasurer of the Committee of One Hundred. I am sorry for the committee, but as a man and a citizen it is my duty to tell them the truth, which is that they have been badly sold. Their President represents nothing but his own inordinate vanity and a few Orange votes; their Secretary represents only an ordinary, decent kind of a man, working for small wages; their Treasurer represents a butcher's shop and a little, "dontcher-know," "highfalutin" of no earthly use in a political campaign. There is not sufficient political sagacity in the lot to run a Third avenue primary, and they could not command a hundred votes to save their souls from purgatory or their bodies from the poor-house. No! no! British-Americans are not led or even influenced by any such men, and they emphatically protest against being saddled with their assinine and fanatical absurdities.

What reasonable objection has any respectable British-American to Edward Maher, himself a British-American? What do they know of the man Theron Durham? I never heard the name before that I know of. Why, then, should I, at the dictation of a lot of pretentious nobodies, substitute his name for that of Edward Maher for the responsible position of County Judge? Mr. Maher may not be an ideal candidate, but by their own showing, in refusing to indorse his opponent, he is the best that is available. Why, then, should I practically give my vote for his opponent by voting for a man I know cannot be elected? I do not know Theron Durham, but I have a slight acquaintance with Mr. Maher. He is young, ambitious, a hard worker, a close student, and, I believe, a good lawyer and an honest man. Why, then, should I refuse to vote for him? Because his parents were Irish and professed the Catholic faith? Well, hardly. An argument of that kind may do for some folks, but, I thank God, it won't go down with me.

What is the matter with Ball and McKenna? If the time has come in this great Republic when men are to be ostracised and damned politically because of their religious beliefs, or imagined beliefs, then I want to get back to monarchy as quickly as possible.

If Ed Maher had been willing to do "the handsome thing," and make a liberal contract with the business manager of a certain anti-Catholic organ for revenue only, would the U. O. D.'s have taken him off their ticket? I don't think they would. If Messrs. Ball and McKenna had "seen" the gentleman who run another little organ, or even spoken kindly and "assuringly" to a certain gentleman—who is the tail that wags the dog—would they have found their names suppressed on the so-called Citizen ticket? I doubt it very much.

British-Americans, it is time to have done with this folly! We must sit down hard on the dirty little crowd of presumptuous idiots who for their selfish ends are bringing our honored name into merited contempt. We must teach them once for all that we are neither fools nor fanatics, but worthy citizens of a great, free country, where all men are equal. We are quite competent to judge for ourselves as to the merits of the men whom we shall support or oppose for public office, and have nothing but condemnation for the men who for any purpose try to raise or perpetuate race prejudices or religious rancor in this our adopted home. "The little red school-house" is all right. No man or set of men—no matter what politics or religion—can ever harm it. The public school system of this country has sent its roots down into the hearts of the people and so entwined itself into the National life that nothing short of the destruction of our whole political system can uproot it. Compulsory education in the language of the country is as necessary to the best interests of the Germans as it is to all the other nationalities—Catholic and Protestant alike; and the wisest and best of all names and creeds understand it perfectly. "The little red school-house" will after this campaign be a dead issue in politics. Its entrance into politics was a sad mistake, and the sooner it is dropped out of sight the better for all. Let us look only at the character, intelligence, and ability of our would-be public men, all else are mere side issues. If the Republican ticket suits you vote it: if the Democratic comes nearer your ideal, then vote that. But, as you value your manhood and your good name as Americans of British birth, I beseech you to vote against no man simply because he is supposed to worship God in a ritual different from that you have been taught to reverence.

A BRITISH-AMERICAN.

A Sunday Republican Meeting.

A Republican meeting at No. 725 Ogden avenue last night was addressed by Ald. Noble, Deputy Corner James Monaghan, Col. Higgins, ex-Ald. Nohe, and John F. Geeting. Ald. Nohe exposed Frank Lawler's pretensions of being a friend of the workingman. Ald. Nohe referred to his own record as Alderman, and said it was a fair sample of what he would do if elected to the Legislature. Mr. Monaghan spoke at some length in support of Nohe's candidacy. The meeting was well attended.

An Open Letter to Whig Ewing.

W. G. Ewing, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, City—My Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your valued communication of a late date asking my support of you for the high office of Representative in Congress. In answer I would say that as I am a Republican I could hardly assent unless I had your assurance that at least in one particular you would act in Congress for the best interests of not only your own constituents but the whole people as well. In order to do this effectually you must support the new customs law, known by the people generally as the McKinley tariff. This tariff is not an old Whig high-protection measure, because those measures in their day protected only where the aroma of salt water was found. They were the embodiment of centralization as against State rights, both of which faiths have since been found to be inconsistent with the high principles upon which our Union stands today. Certain conditions have forced upon the Congress the adoption of that truly democratic measure just passed. Among the conditions to be mentioned are the rapid unification of the world's commercial and scientific forces. As man does not readily surrender that which is within his grasp it is certain that many a day must pass before the artisans of the old world can become landlords even to the value of the cottage and lot. Hence it will be seen that our own people, as a whole, handle in exchange for their labor vastly more money than do those of other lands.

These conditions are well known to you as being true of the larger majority of the minor Edisons who hew the wood and form the architecture.

You know that today their cottages vastly outnumber the residences of the wealthy. We do not claim that our artisans are intellectually the superiors of their class in other lands, but we extend to these in the new customs law an earnest invitation that they make our home their home, our people their people, with as large a degree of happiness as is in store for us.

Again, while the markets of our country were open to the world our manufacturers were obliged to accept the conditions which permitted 50 per cent of their class of goods to be brought from other lands. The new bill gives them virtually the whole trade and thus insures to them quantity with quality—conditions which are inseparable to a successful business. Even the Cobden Club, that unlicensed stumbling-block in our progress, still harps upon the legislative effects which all old high tariffs have produced. But great as are the effects of the new customs laws upon our manufacturing interests, how vastly greater and strangely new are the conditions in which our food producers, generally known as farmers, find themselves under the new law; and as soon as they accept the conditions afforded them and diversify their productions it will not be material to them if "wheat goes up or wheat goes down" when their acres are dotted with a thousand and one other food elements.

Regretting that this discussion must stop here I am, yours very truly,

W. L. S. BAILEY.

A Pertinent Question for Lawler.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Now that Congressman Lawler has made a satisfactory (to himself) explanation of the Eckes receipt, would it not be well for him to explain to the old soldier and especially to the ex-prisoners of war why it was that he voted in the House last spring against the advancement and placing upon its passage the bill granting prisoners of war a small per diem during the time they were confined in Rebel prisons in addition to their regular pay. EX-PRISONER OF WAR.

An Evidence of Progress.

It is reported in Germany that the Emperor is going to introduce American cars for the passenger service.

ODD WORDS FOR A JUDGE.

PRENDERGAST'S WEAK ATTEMPT TO DEFEND FRANK LAWLER.

He Says He Believes the "Boodle" Candidate to Be Opposed by the "Dangerous and Vicious Elements"—The "For Revenue Only" Actions Totally Ignored—Lawler's Lame Defense of His Own Conduct—Pointed Facts Concerning Nominees for the Legislature.

Judge Prendergast came out squarely yesterday in favor of Frank Lawler, and of all the papers in Chicago he selected the *Daily Globe*, Michael C. McDonald's paper, as his mouthpiece. What do the "paltry devils" whom he denounced last December and those Democrats who listened to his denunciations of the "paltry devils" think about that?

And what are the reasons why Prendergast, who owes "all his efforts," all his "zeal for honesty," "all the ability he possesses to the honest people," "all his services when they call for them regardless of party"—what are the reasons he gives for his support of Lawler? He says:

> I was in favor of Lawler's nomination because I thought he was opposed by the most vicious and dangerous element in the community, and I am sure that those elements continue in opposition to him.

What elements are these? Judge Prendergast is not so explicit. He knows, or ought to know, that the gamblers, the thugs, the thieves of this community are for Lawler. They always have been. These elements protested against Judge Prendergast's proposal to nominate Lawler in the Democratic convention presided over by Carter H. Harrison. He is well aware of that. He knows, or he ought to know through his chief clerk, who in violation of all laws of judicial propriety is allowed to act on the Democratic Campaign Committee for Frank Lawler, that gamblers have contributed to Lawler's campaign fund. He knows, or ought to know, that the men who nominated Lawler were for the most part tough groggery-keepers, heelers, and toughs; that the respectable element of the convention was opposed to his nomination and in favor of the nomination of John R. Hopkins, a man who has never been a boodler or a bribe taker.

But Judge Prendergast says he regards Lawler as "a courageous, honest man." Why? Because Lawler voted to pay gas companies a higher price for gas than they actually demanded; because he voted to give the lease of city property to a gamblers' ring at a rental of $9,000 per annum below what responsible parties offered for it; because he voted ordinances and franchises to greedy monopolies without compensation, so far as the city was concerned; because he has always been on the side of the taxeaters and the taxdevourers and of the ring plunderers.

Can a man of Judge Prendergast's intelligence dare say that Lawler is honest when he admits having taken $200 from J. J. Curran in compensation for his office-begging influence, and $100 from the mistress of the disgraced Democratic policeman Eckes for having obtained a pardon from him!

Judge Prendergast's course in this matter is indefensible, and it is, to say the least, peculiar that he makes McDonald's paper the medium of his defense of the self-confessed boodler. He ought to leave defenses of that kind to the "paltry devils," who only blame Lawler because he sold out so cheaply.

There is no show of zeal for honesty in his defense of the fellow, for Lawler, in order to excuse his acceptance of the $100, has added the sin of lying to his other offenses. The mony was not paid during his campaign. It was paid four days after the campaign had closed. It was not a voluntary contribution. It was paid by the mistress of the Democratic policeman to save her paramour, as she thought, from arrest or the revocation of his discharge threatened by Joe Lawler. Judge Prendergast knows all this, or he ought to know it. He ought to have acquainted himself with the facts before he rushed into print in McDonald's organ. It is scarcely proper in an occupant of the bench to do as he has done with the facts before him. The "paltry devils" of the Democratic party do not need this bad example to condone Lawler's disgraceful conduct. A man elected as the result of a protest against boodle methods and boodle conventions ought not to champion boodlers.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CHALLENGERS.

Methods of Procedure Prescribed by the Election Laws of Illinois.

The Republican managers were busy distributing tickets and badges yesterday. With the badges the following instructions to challengers were issued:

> Extract from Election Laws, State of Illinois—76. Sec. 8. At every election each of the political parties shall have the right to designate and keep a challenger at each place of registration, revision of registration, and voting, who shall be assigned such position immediately adjoining the judges of election inside the polling or registration booth as will enable him to see each person as he offers to register or vote, and who shall be protected in the discharge of his duty by the judges of election and the police. And authority signed by the recognized Chairman or presiding officer of the chief managing committee of a party in any such city, village, or incorporated town shall be sufficient evidence of the right of such challenger to be present inside the room where the ballot-box is kept. But in case any challenger does not or cannot produce the authority of such Chairman, it shall be the duty of said judges of election to recognize a challenger that shall be vouched for and presented to them by the persons present belonging to such political party, or who shall be vouched for by the judge representing such party. The Chairman of the managing committee of each political party for such city, village, or town may remove any challenger appointed by him.
>
> The challenger so appointed and admitted to the room where such ballot-box is kept shall have the right and privilege of remaining during the canvass of the votes, and until the returns are duly signed and made. Each political party shall also have the right to a challenger placed conveniently outside of the polling booth, but not in the way of the voters. In addition to such challenger each of the political parties casting votes at such poll at the close of the poll shall have the right to the admission of two persons of their political faith into the room where such ballots are to be canvassed to watch such canvass, which watchers may be selected by the Captain of the ward or precinct, or other persons managing the political interests for such party in such ward or precinct. In the absence of such selection it shall be the duty of the judges of such election to admit into such room two persons of each political party so voting at each election, and who shall be vouched for by the judge or judges representing such political party, to be present during the canvass of such votes and the making of such returns. Such person shall be of good character and sober, and shall in nowise interfere with such canvass. The police shall in no manner interfere with the entrance of such watchers into such room, but they shall keep order, and in case of any disorderly conduct on the part of any bystanders or watchers it shall be the duty of the police to exclude such persons from such room. It shall also be the duty of such judges of election to admit one or more policemen to be present in such room at the time of such canvass.

THE "HERALD'S" LAST FORGERY.

Lying Interview with Senator Farwell Fabricated by Gen. Palmer's Organ.

The *Daily Lawler* yesterday capped the climax of its disreputable efforts to elect John M. Palmer and the Democratic ticket by printing a garbled and lying version of an interview between one of its reporters and Senator Farwell. The reporter had a thin substratum of truth upon which to base his fabricated narrative. Any one who knows Senator Farwell and is aware of the cordial relations which have always existed between him and many of the leading foreign-born citizens of Chicago can see at a glance that the sentiments attributed to him by the reporter have been put into his mouth for a malicious purpose.

He is made to say, for example:

> The campaign promises exceedingly well despite the opposition of Catholics and foreigners. Catholics are proverbially members of the Democratic fold. Their priests wield great influence over them, and that influence generally means adhesion to the Democratic faith. A few rare instances you find of men whom the priests cannot wheel into line, and these are to be found among Republicans. The same thing holds good as to every foreigner. Englishmen, Scotchmen, Irishmen, Germans, Frenchmen, Poles, and all the rest of them are naturally Democrats. Good citizenship means good republicanism, and it is hardly to be expected that these foreigners can become good citizens all at once. It therefore follows that foreigners almost by instinct ally themselves to the Democratic party.
>
> "Do you include in these the British-Americans or Patriotic Sons of America?"
>
> "These are the exceptions of which I speak. They are not as susceptible to priestly influence as other foreigners who come here, and I think they make good citizens."

A reporter for THE TRIBUNE called on Senator Farwell at his residence on Pearson street yesterday and submitted the *Herald* interview to him. The Senator read the article to the end carefully, with occasional emphatic remarks in regard to the passages in it that most excited his displeasure.

When he had finished the reporter asked him how much, if any, of the article was true.

The Senator replied: "It is in substance and form a fabrication. It is a gross perversion of the truth. It attributes to me sentiments that I never entertained nor expressed, while it suppresses just enough of what I did say to make the rest of my conversation reflect upon me injuriously. I regard the interview as malicious and discreditable to the person who wrote it and the newspaper that printed it.

"Now, in regard to the facts: The young man who was introduced to me by Justice Lyon brought up the subject of the Roman Catholic Church and its influence in politics. He artfully returned to the subject two or three times as if he had been sent by his employer for the purpose of getting me to say something that he could twist or torture into an offensive allusion to the church. He was evidently trying to drag the church into politics. I said to him what I have often said to my Roman Catholic friends, and what I would not hesitate to say in entire good faith and good nature to Archbishop Feehan himself, or to any priest or prelate in the country, that it seemed to me unfortunate that the Roman Catholics in this country should so generally adhere to the Democratic party. I said that there was as much reason why they should be Republicans as Democrats; that when the foreign Roman Catholics first came to the United States they obtained employment and encouragement from Republicans and Protestants as much as they did from Democrats and Catholics, and I thought it strange when it came to elections that with the exception of a minority of the best and most influential men they should vote the Democratic ticket. I went on to say that at first I was disposed to attribute their political action to the influence of the hierarchy, but when I spoke to some friends of mine who were priests they denied it and I was disposed to accept their denial in good faith. Why, I have been talking in this way to my Roman Catholic friends for the last twenty-five years and I never knew any one of them to take offense at it.

"Of course, a large number of Roman Catholics are not Democrats and the Roman Catholic Church as a whole doesn't stand by that party in all elections. It frequently comes out of the Democratic camp, as we hope it may in this election, and when it does it leaves a minority party behind it. I wish it would come more often and stay with us longer, and it will be a good thing for us all when we get a fair share of the church in our party.

"In all my conversation I was deploring the fact that there were not more Roman Catholics in our party. It would be for the interest of the Roman Catholic Church and the whole country if the citizens of that faith were about equally divided between the two political parties and if the Church had no appearance of solidarity in its political action.

"Now, as to the stuff the reporter put into my mouth in regard to foreigners. I am made to say that 'every foreigner is naturally a Democrat.' I don't ask my friends to believe that in this instance I exercised more common sense than the average man has, but I would like to know what man who has had experience in politics in this county could talk such nonsense as this young man puts into my mouth. I have been active in a political way here a good many years, and I have some reason to know that in this county there are a good many foreigners who are not Democrats. There is a large number of Irishmen in this county who have been always active Republicans and have supported me in many elections. A large proportion of the Germans are stanch Republicans and have been such since the war. The Scandinavians are almost all Republicans. The Hollanders, the English, the Canadians, the Swiss, the French, and many other nationalities have contributed largely to the Republican vote in the past and will do the same in the future. Why, if I believed (as this reporter makes me say I believe) that all the foreigners and all the Catholics in Cook County were Democrats I should never expect to see the Democratic majority here go under 50,000.

"O, no, the interviewer overshot the mark. He put words into my mouth that no man of ordinary intelligence could possibly use. Every man who has education enough to read a newspaper will discover the falsehood in this report at a glance."

"What have you to say, Senator, in regard to the praise of the Patriotic Order Sons of America which the reporter says you indulged in?"

"That is a sheer fabrication and shows the animus of the whole report. No reference was made in our conversation to that order, and the reporter has merely dragged it into the conversation to excite the prejudice of his foreign Know-Nothing readers. The worst Know-Nothing on earth is the foreign-born citizen who permits his religious or race feelings to control his political action in this country, and the *Herald* seems to think it has a good many such among its readers. But I don't think it can stultify me in this community or make any large number of sensible men believe that I am hostile either to Roman Catholics or to foreigners as such."

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC LIE.

Nonsensically False Assertions Regarding Mr. Gilbert—A Lying Circular.

Yesterday a lying circular was distributed among the firemen and policemen, which attributed to Mr. Gilbert the following statement in reference to those officers:

"I can get as good men, if not better than we have now, for $50 a month."

The circular asserted that Mr. Gilbert made those remarks in 1876, at the time when owing to the methods of Aldermanic Lawlers in depleting the City Treasury the salaries of all city officers, policemen, etc., had to be reduced.

Mr. Gilbert said yesterday in reference to the circular:

"I never used the remarks attributed to me in this anonymous circular. It is a lie from beginning to end. It is a cheap and nasty lie, and I believe the policemen and firemen of this city are too intelligent to be misled by it."

The Deputy United States Marshals.

One of the last official acts in the preparations for the voting tomorrow was the appointment of Deputy United States Marshals Saturday. E. B. Sherman, Chief Supervisor of Elections, has devoted a large amount of time to the details of this matter, and has given his personal attention to the subject of providing proper persons for this duty. Each precinct in the First, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Wards will have two officers, and one is named for each of the precincts in other wards, except where emergencies may require more. The deputies received certificates and badges and were duly sworn in Wednesday and Thursday. It is believed that more than two marshals for each precinct will be needed in the First and Eighteenth Wards. The policemen will not scruple to aid the Lawler toughs in those wards. They need watching. United States Marshal Hitchcock ought to attend to this matter personally.

Oscar Durante, editor of *L'Italia*, writes to THE TRIBUNE "to show what sort of thieves the Democrats are." He incloses a bill for $25 "for payment of an advertisement published in our (his) paper for a Democratic meeting, ordered last Saturday by them, and which has now been refused payment."

THEY SHOULD VOTE YES.

What Three Villages Will Be Called Upon to Decide Tuesday.

Tomorrow every voter in West Roseland, Washington Heights, and Fernwood will express his preference upon the question of annexation to the city. Both the Republican and Democratic tickets in the city will read: "For annexation." Nearly all the 170,000 voters of Chicago will cast their ballots in favor of annexation.

Is it possible that after asking to be admitted the three will decline the invitation so unanimously extended?

After soliciting the hospitality of Chicago, will the few voters of those places ignore the prompt response of 170,000 citizens of Chicago? What a ridiculous spectacle this would be. It should make one blush to be identified with a locality so devoid of good taste, judgment, and enterprise. In unity lies strength; therefore let the village people do away with the lines which divide them from their neighbors and let them become one with them. Then they shall soon have good schools, ample fire protection, good streets, water pipes, etc.

The expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars which is contemplated by investors upon the assumption that annexation will be carried will be indefinitely postponed in case this proposition shall be defeated.

Water-pipes, gas-pipes, sewers, etc., always go before paved or macadamized streets. Plans now in progress of development for large subdivisions, with all of these improvements and handsome houses, will have to be abandoned, to the disadvantage of every workman who would there find employment and to the disadvantage of all owners of property whose possessions would otherwise be increased in value by the expenditures and improvements made by heavy investors.

MEANT TO MURDER HIM.

WILLIAM V. HOBBS TRIES TO KILL WILLIAM SNYDER.

Desperate Fight Between a Gambler and a Butcher—The Latter Probably Fatally Stabbed—A Woman the Cause of the Trouble—Chair-Car Porters' Wages Reduced to $1 a Day—Program of the Horse Show—Local News.

The house at No. 19 Eldridge court was the scene of a desperate fight early last evening, during which William Snyder, a butcher, received a knife wound which almost severed his jugular vein. His assailant, William Hobbs, a gambler, escaped. The trouble arose over a woman named Bessie Howard.

A few months ago Snyder supplanted Hobbs in the affections of the Howard woman. Hobbs warned both the man and woman that he would kill them, but they paid no attention to his threats.

Last night Snyder and the girl were sitting in the parlor when Hobbs appeared. He was armed with a long stiletto, and without formality proceeded to make things lively in the room. The woman was nearest him, and he made a thrust at her which she dodged and ran screaming from the room. Hobbs then turned his attention to Snyder. The men grappled and Snyder attempted to take the knife from his antagonist. The struggle was short, for by a tremendous effort Hobbs succeeded in releasing his arm from Snyder's grasp and drew the blade across his throat, leaving a deep and dangerous cut four and a half inches long. As his victim fell he stabbed him again in the shoulder, and giving the prostrate body a kick coolly wiped his knife and left the house. A doctor was summoned and dressed Snyder's wounds. The man lies at the house in a critical condition.

Alfonso Ballestri and Angelo Lovgo, Italians, engaged in a quarrel near their homes at the corner of Canal and Ewing streets yesterday, and the former was taken to the hospital with several knife wounds in his head and neck. The injuries were inflicted with a large claspknife. The assailant was arrested.

MUST WORK FOR $1 A DAY.

Chair Car Porters Suffer a Heavy Reduction of Wages.

The porters on the chair cars of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad began putting in a full day's work Saturday at the rate of $1 per day instead of $1.50 which they have been receiving regularly for the last twelve years. The cut of $15 a month in their pay was first made known to them last week, when each man received from headquarters a notification that the company thought that the porters were too well paid and that they might expect the reduction named Nov. 1.

There are eight of the men running on the line to St. Paul and but three in charge of cars on the Council Bluffs division. The latter have not yet received any notice of a reduction but are expecting it daily.

One of the porters was seen yesterday afternoon and told a tale of woe in an indignant tone of voice.

"The reason for the cut," he said, "is a desire on the part of the officials that we make our living off the traveling public. They appear to think that we are the recipients of fat fees from passengers, when in reality the reverse is true. These chair-cars are not sleepers and we have no opportunity to perform those little services for people that make them open their pocket-books. The Pullman porters only get $15 a month, but they have every chance to swell their pay to goodly proportions while we have comparatively none. Most of us have families, and just how to support them on $1 a day will be a serious question. We are compelled to wear uniforms which we must buy ourselves, and as they cost $27.50 each and we must have at least three a year, that item alone makes a big hole in our wages. The cut was a complete surprise to us, and we cannot tell yet just what we will do in the matter. A strike where only eight men's rights are at stake is of course impossible with any show of success, but we will go tomorrow and call on A. J. Earling, the General Manager, and try to induce him to reconsider the order."

One of the men who acts occasionally as porter on a private car was receiving $50 per month, but the cut caught him for $20 of this sum, and he is now on a pay level with the others.

SAY THEY WERE FORCED TO IT.

Reasons That the Milk Dealers Give for Advancing Prices.

"I want to find out who is deceiving the public," said J. D. Stead, President of the Chicago Milk Dealers' Protective Association. "I want to find out who has lied," he continued. "I sincerely hope that Mr. Cox did not make the statement attributed to him. He is alleged to have said that the Milk Shippers' Association had raised the price of milk 10 cents a can and that to offset this the dealers had advanced the price 32 cents. This is all wrong.

The shippers raised the price 40 cents a can and the dealers 32 cents. It is absolutely impossible to make anything at these prices owing to the cost of feed for horses and the advance in other things. The dealers do not want to be misrepresented to the public, and the statement that they have raised prices without being forced to do so is certainly an injustice which they desire to set right. The dealers would never have advanced the price if they had not been driven to it by the shippers, who raised from 80 cents for an eight gallon can to $1.20. That is our case."

ITS PROGRAM IS ATTRACTIVE.

What May Be Seen at the Horse Show—Some Necessities.

The horse show will be continued today, with an afternoon and evening program to be run off. The events postponed from Saturday will be sandwiched in during the week. The management, by a little extra labor, can wonderfully enhance the interest in the show. Saturday night it was impossible to distinguish any of the entries or make head or tail out of the program. The printed catalogues are so woefully incomplete that daily programs, with the complete entries, should be issued by the management. The entries should be numbered in the books and made to wear numbers to correspond, so that they can be distinguished in the ring. Then, too, a Marshal should be engaged to call out the winners of the different classes when the awards are made. People would thus be enabled to keep some track of what was going on and their interest would be held. As it was, Saturday night the reporters were compelled in many instances to ask drivers the names of their horses.

The observed of all the observers at the show is old man Nelson and the champion stallion bearing his name. Nelson will be exhibited in the arena each day of the show. Today's program is:

GERMAN COACH.

Mr. S. D. Thompson, judge. Imported or full bloods—Stallions: 1:30 p. m.—Stallion, 4 years old or over.

2 p. m.—Stallion, 3 years old and under 4.

2:30 p. m.—Stallion, 2 years old and under 3.

3 p. m.—Stallion, 1 year old and under 2.

3:30 p. m.—American-bred stallion, 2 years old and over—First prize, $50; second prize, $30; third prize, $20.

4 p. m.—American-bred mare, 2 years old and over—First prize, $50; second prize, $30; third prize, $20.

Animals in this lot will be shown at will.

BELGIANS.

Mr. William E. Pritchard, judge. To be registered in the Belgian Stud Book of America—Stallions:

1:30 p. m.—Stallion, 4 years old or over. First prize, $50; second prize, $30; third prize, $20.

2 p. m.—Stallions, 3 years old and under 4. First prize, $50; second prize, $30; third prize, $20.

2:30 p. m.—Stallions, 2 years old and under 3. First prize, $50; second prize, $30; third prize, $20.

3 p. m.—Stallion, 1 year old and under 2. First prize, $50; second prize, $30; third prize, $20.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Entrance Fee 5 per cent of Purse Offered.

3:30 p. m.—American bred stallions, 2 years old or over.

4 p. m.—American bred mares, 2 years old or over. Animals in this lot to be shown at will. First prize, $50; second prize, $30; third prize, $20.

PRIVATE CARRIAGE TURNOUT.

Mr. C. W. Williams, judge. Money prizes will be awarded to coachmen. Entire outfit considered:

7:15 p. m.—Pair to brougham, coachman and footman. $35; $25; $15.

CARRIAGE HORSES.

Mr. C. W. Williams, judge. Horses alone considered—Quality, style, and action to be taken into account in making awards of these classes:

7:30 p. m.—43. Mare or gelding, over 15 hands 2 inches and under 16 hands. Prizes, $50, $30, $20.

SADDLE HORSES.

Mr. J. W. Brooks Jr., judge. Park hacks, to walk, trot, and canter and to be shown under saddle. Kentucky-gaited horses barred:

7:45 p. m.—57. Mare or gelding, over 15 hands to 15 hands 2 inches, 4 years old and over. $50, $30, $20.

EQUESTRIANISM.

Mr. J. W. Brooks Jr., judge:

8 p. m. 72—Boy rider, 15 years or under, first prize, $25; second prize, $15.

8:15 p. m. 73—Girl rider, 15 years or under, first prize, $25; second prize, $15.

SHETLAND PONIES.

Mr. L. W. Mitchell, judge—All ponies competing in the Shetland class to be under forty-six inches in height and recorded or eligible to record under the rules of the American Shetland Pony Club—size, style, and finish to be considered:

8:30 p. m. 86—Single driving pony in harness, stallion, mare, or gelding—entire turnout to be considered—first prize, $20; second prize, $10; third prize, $5.

LOT XII.

Mr. L. W. Mitchell, judge—Ponies other than Shetlands over forty-six inches, under fourteen hands and one inch:

8:45 p. m. 93—Best single pony, any breed or sex, to harness. First prize, $20; second prize, $10; third prize, $5.

HUNTERS, JUMPING CLASSES.

In these classes all horses and ponies will be required to jump:

9:00 p. m. 61—Mare or gelding up to carrying 225 pounds to hounds. $80; $40.

9:15 p. m. 69—Best performer over eight successive jumps, 4 feet, 6 inches. Prizes, $60; $40.

9:30 p. m. 71—High jump, catch weights. To first, $100; $50.

THREE DIED IN THREE YEARS.

What an Alleged Ghost Has Done at No. 198 Mather Street.

Three women in as many years have died from fright consequent upon seeing a ghost or a man who poses as a wraith. The deaths have all occurred in the same room in a little frame house at No. 198 Mather street. In this room also the ghost has always made his appearance.

"I am not afraid of ghosts," said Mr. Kenney, proprietor of a grocery at No. 202 Mather street. His observation was the response to an inquiry touching his belief in the supernatural. While none of the men in the neighborhood fear the ghost the women are inclined to discuss the apparition respectfully. The cause of the alarm in each instance has been the figure of a man whose features are concealed by a heavy slouch hat. He first appeared three years ago.

Mrs. John Cull, whose husband was employed by the Armours, was the first victim. Mrs. Cinnama was the second, and Mrs. George Allen, who died two weeks ago, was the third. The deaths of all were similar. They were each about to become mothers and each saw the same object. The three women never recovered from the shock. The house in which the ghost appears is situated in the rear of the yard, and the alleged haunted room is on the upper floor.

In the case of Mrs. Cinnama the account is most authentic. She was lying in bed, and a burly man entering took her bodily from the couch and threw her to the floor. She shrieked for aid and her assailant disappeared. She recovered sufficiently to tell the story, but never left her bed afterward.

The last victim, Mrs. Allen, remained conscious till her death. The same shape that the former victim saw appeared to her. She gave a close description of her visitor, and said that he wore a heavy overcoat and a large slouch hat which obscured his features.

Whether the visitor is a spirit or whether he is a man is the question which is now agitating the residents of the neighborhood. If he is a man it will go hard with him when he is caught.

DEATH UNDER THE WHEELS.

Two Men Killed by the Cars—Other Railroad Accidents.

There was the usual chapter of accidents yesterday, the railroad engine carrying off the honors as a life-destroyer.

A man named McCarthy was killed yesterday morning at the Thirteenth-street crossing by a Chicago and Western Indiana engine. The body was taken to No. 5502 Wentworth avenue.

The Coroner was notified of the death of John Powers, Fortieth street and Church place, who was run over by a Pan Handle engine at Fortieth street.

H. B. Bennell, a farmer, 68 years old, living at Ninety-fifth street and Vincennes avenue, had his right foot badly crushed by a Rock Island freight train at Eighty-eighth street yesterday afternoon.

Louis Levy, 21 years old, living at No. 60 Cornell street, in attempting to board a northbound Milwaukee avenue grip-car last night slipped and was thrown off in front of a horse and buggy. Levy was run over and received serious injuries on the head and arms. Albert Schorlow, the driver, was arrested.

While Jacob Greiner was driving across the Chicago and Northwestern railway at Crossing street yesterday morning an engine struck his wagon and made kindling wood of it. Greiner jumped and escaped unharmed.

Frank Wisniewski, a laborer in the Pan-Handle round-house at Fulton and Curtis streets, was terribly injured late last night. He was cleaning out the ash-box of an engine and was standing in the vault under the locomotive. By some accident the engine was moved forward, crushing the body of the unfortunate man between the fire-box and the ground. His cries of agony were heard and the engine was reversed. It moved too far back and Wisniewski was again caught under the locomotive. His body was horribly crushed and mutilated, though he was still alive when taken to his home at No. 679 Dickson street.

THIEVES FORCE OPEN A SAFE.

Illinois Central Suburban Ticket-Office Robbed—About $500 Secured.

Thieves broke into the suburban ticket-office of the Illinois Central railroad at the foot of Randolph street last Friday night and took about $500 in money out of the safe. They secured the keys of the ticket lockers from an apartment of the safe and turned the bits of pasteboard out on the floor. They left them because they were not stamped.

The waiting-room is locked between the hours of midnight and 6 a. m., and entrance was obtained by slipping a catch on one of the windows. They then reached the office proper by means of a transom. The safe, a little affair, was forced open after a hole had been drilled in the door. A chisel, a drill, and two pieces of wire were found on the floor of the office the next morning.

The police believe the work was done by expert cracksmen.

SEATTLE AND ITS RESOURCES.

Conditions That a Washingtonian Believes Indicate Continued Prosperity.

Mr. Edward Blewett, a resident of the Burnt River country in Eastern Oregon and one of the most prominent stockmen in the United States, is sojourning in the city. Mr. Blewett is an ardent believer in the future greatness of Seattle. "The last census gives the City of Seattle a population of 45,000," said he yesterday. "Since this enumeration was made there has been an influx of not less than 5,000 people. Add to this the population of Ballard and Fremont, two adjacent towns, the former with 2,500 and the latter with 2,000, together with South and West Seattle, gives Seattle virtually a total population of 57,400 people, thereby making it the largest city north of San Francisco, barring Portland, Ore.

"The Great Northern railroad—Hill's road—has upward of 3,000 men at work from Seattle east, and is employing all the available men to hasten its completion to connect with its present Western terminus, which is now Fort Assiniboine. The Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern railroad has seventy-five miles of track completed upon its Eastern extension, and by Dec. 1 will have 175 miles of track constructed, extending from Seattle north to British Columbia, where it is to connect with the Canadian Pacific railroad, thereby completing a through connecting line.

"Seattle," concluded Mr. Blewett, "it is predicted, will soon become one of the greatest manufacturing cities upon the Pacific coast, and the greatest in the far Northwest."

GUESTS AT CHICAGO HOTELS.

Visitors of a Day and Where They Are From.

Following is a list of the more prominent arrivals at the hotels yesterday:

Sherman—S. N. Harvey and wife, Des Moines; C. R. Hellet, New York; T. W. Whiting, St. Louis; Rufus B. Kellogg, Green Bay, Wis.; F. B. Baldwin, Muskegon; W. S. Morse, New York; T. Nickles, Galesburg; W. C. McDonald, Toronto; C. F. Newton, Galveston; L. H. Whitehouse, Oakland, Cal.; J. Reynolds, Detroit; George McRoberts, Waukegan; Louis Ullman, New York; G. West and wife Dwight, Ill.; E. M. Collins, Buffalo; George M. Baker and wife, Boston; F. L. Stagler, Eagle Grove, Ia.; H. D. Ward, Peoria; E. P. Korback, Boone, Ia.

Tremont—O. H. Stoddard, Boston; E. H. Farwell, Ishpeming; W. H. Thomas, New York; M. G. Bryce, Pittsburg; W. F. Parde, Syracuse; C. L. Whitney, New Haven, Conn.; M. Hughes and wife, Ogden, Utah; E. S. Pattison and wife, Kansas City; E. D. Tuttle and family, Kenosha; S. P. Arnold, New York; the Hon. E. H. Dewson, Boston.

Wellington—F. A. Fox and wife, San Francisco; P. Prescott and wife, Cleveland; E. C. Bondy, New York; E. K. Criley, Lincoln, Neb.; A. F. Cummings, St. Louis; E. R. Gilman, St. Paul; W. D. Hibbard, New York; Dan Williams and wife, St. Louis; L. A. Dunn and wife, Fargo, Dak.; G. F. Ford, Ohio; F. A. Head, Rock Island.

Leland—Louis Haller, New York; C. E. Macculley, Boston; Dr. W. R. de la Meter, Cuneo, Colo.; T. M. Nelson, Louisville; Daniel De Coa, Philadelphia; W. H. Tarltan, New York; W. A. Mitchell, Indianapolis; S. M. Donell and wife, Grand Rapids.

Richelieu—F. A. K. Bennet, London; Frank W. Worstele and wife, New York; S. Hirsch, New York; Schnars Alquist, Hamburg; Martin Whallon and wife, New York; Miss Jane M. Welch, Buffalo; Charles E. Shepard and wife, Milwaukee; A. L. Morris, Ironwood, Mich.; S. D. Andrews and wife, Brooklyn; Mrs. C. S. Ford, Cleveland.

Auditorium—Mrs. George Browne, Tacoma; Miss Oakes, New York; F. H. Hubbard, New York; R. H. Stranahan, Boston; Mrs. O. B. Grant, Kansas City; Max Yassler, Milwaukee; A. Oliver Despice, London; W. D. Guito, Columbus; George P. Simonds and wife, Fitchburg, Mass.; C. C. Gardner, New York; P. S. Gilman, Ida Kline, E. O. Mahony, Z. Blakely, George R. McGee Jr.; New York.

Grand Pacific—E. J. Kinard, Australia; C. E. Brown Jr., New York; Robert Graham, Canada; W. F. Jones, Cleveland; C. C. Cassidy, New York; S. A. Baxter and wife, Lima, O.; William Easton, New York; O. K. Stuart, Boston; Clement M. H. Sette, London; Mrs. J. E. Doal, Buffalo.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Looking for Woolen-Mill Site.

For a day or two a party of gentlemen from New York City has been looking over a large tract of land just south of the Little Calumet River at New Chicago and fronting on the railway tracks, with a view to locating big woolen-mills there. Three of the incorporators of the new company are C. S. Downs, J. W. Cochran, and J. Watt, of New York, and F. A. Reich of Riverdale, who is negotiating the sale of the property. Mr. Downs said yesterday: "The company has just been incorporated in New York and is composed of wealthy men. We intend to locate our plant in the vicinity of Chicago and think that New Chicago will just suit us. We shall manufacture fine woolen cloths."

It is understood that the capital stock of the new company is $500,000, and the new mills will probably cover several acres and give employment to a large number of skilled workmen.

Anarchist Execution Anniversary.

Representatives from fifty societies who are to take part in the memorial exercises in commemoration of the execution of the five Anarchists met at Greif's Hall yesterday to make final arrangements for the celebration. The following program was arranged to be carried out Nov. 9: Societies to meet at Market square, 10 a. m.; procession to march by a circuitous route to the Wisconsin Central Depot, where they are to take a special train for Waldheim Cemetery; at the cemetery speeches to be made by Prof. Garside of New York, Moses Schultz, and Jack Nicolanda. There will be a mass chorus by the entire delegation. Five thousand men are expected to take part in the commemoration. A meeting will be held in the Cavalry armory Nov. 11.

With the St. Paul Twenty-nine Years.

S. J. Collins, who for the last twenty-nine years has been with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, having severed his connection with the company was yesterday presented with a diamond ring by the employés. The presentation speech was made by R. Fitzgerald, stock agent of the road in the Train Dispatcher's office at the Union Depot, where a large number of the employés had gathered. Mr. Collins goes from here to New York to engage in the manufacturing business. During his long service on the road Mr. Collins had made many friends, and his departure is deeply regretted by all with whom he had business relations.

A Policeman as Judge and Jury.

John Hurley of No. 74 Harrison street, a sewer cleaner in the employ of the city, claims to have been abused by a drunken policeman late Saturday night. Hurley was with a gang of workmen cleaning the Madison street sewer between State and Dearborn streets when the officer came along and ordered them to put up a danger signal. Hurley made a remark to one of his companions at which the officer took offense. Hurley claims the officer then took him by the throat and choked him. He did not know the officer's name or number. The officer did not think the man deserved to be locked up, and after contenting himself by giving the alleged breaker of the law a choking departed.

Cut His Throat with a Razor.

Jacob Miller, a German 42 years old, ended his life last night about 10:30 o'clock by cutting his throat from ear to ear with a razor. Miller lived with his family at No. 216 West Division street. He had never given his friends the slightest intimation of any suicidal intent, but slipped out of the house unbeknown to the family to the alley in the rear of his dwelling, and was found half an hour later lying dead in a pool of blood. No cause for the deed could be assigned by the family, but neighbors say that trouble between his daughters and his wife, who is their stepmother, has made him despondent.

Phœnix Club Banquet.

A banquet was given by the Phœnix Club at its new home, corner Calumet avenue and Thirty-first street, last evening. The banquet was in honor of the Executive Committee, comprised of President M. A. Strauss, Vice-President A. J. Briersdorf, Secretaries D. L. Frank and E. Lowenstein, Treasurer L. A. Nathan, V. B. Schultz, M. B. Steel, A. L. Thomas, A. L. Strauss, W. S. Manheimer, S. Nathan, Will Rothschild, Dave Strelitz, and Clarence D'Ancona.

A Murderous Footpad.

At an early hour yesterday morning John Dillon, who lives at No. 296 Clark street, was probably fatally injured by some unknown man, and now lies in the County Hospital in a precarious condition. He was in the alley in the rear of his home when the assault took place. The assailant crept up behind him and dealt him several blows on the head with a hatchet. He became unconscious and his pockets were turned inside out. The murderous robber secured but a few dollars. No arrests have been made.

William Johnson Has Disappeared.

PERSONAL—WILLIAM A. D. JOHNSON DISAPpeared on Sept. 25, 1890, and has not been heard of since. Will any one knowing what has become of him notify JUDGE J. B. BRADWELL, Legal News office?

This appeared in yesterday's Tribune. Mr. Bradwell said yesterday that the man referred to had been a driver in his employ. The evening of Sept. 25 Johnson drew what money was due him, $5, and left the *Legal News* office. He has not been seen since. The only relative that Johnson was known to possess was his sister, Miss Dell of No. 124 Albany street, Utica, N. Y. He had not communicated with her up to Oct. 31.

Not Much of a Mystery After All.

The Ruth Davenport mystery is cleared up at last and doesn't appear to have been much of a mystery after all, inasmuch as the young English actress has been in Chicago since Thursday and hasn't been missing at all. She is one of the half hundred English girls who are to take part in the spectacular pantomime "The Babes in the Wood," which opens at the Auditorium next Monday night. Manager Adams said last night that he couldn't understand how the report of her disappearance in Jersey City could have originated inasmuch as she got off the steamer with the other girls and had been with them all the time.

McGinty as a Swede.

They sang "Down Went McGinty" in Swedish at the North Side Turner-Hall last night, and the song is evidently as funny or as silly in that tongue as in English, for the audience—a vast one—kept yelling something that meant "more," and the trio of singers went on and on until McGinty had time to suffer several deaths by drowning.

The Swedes of Chicago had crowded the hall to witness a new play by a fellow countryman of theirs named Ernst Lindblom. His effort is entitled "Pelle Pihlquist," and it details the adventures of a fair-haired Scandinavian emigrant during his first month in America. Those in the cast were Messrs. Smith, Ovington, Schultz, and Higgins, and the Misses Almgren, Nelson, Hvitfeldt, and Akerberg, all of the Swedish Dramatic Club of this city.

A ball followed the play.

Fire in the Erie Flats.

There was a lively time at the Erie flats, at Thirty-seventh street and Lake avenue, yesterday morning. The building is divided into ten flats, and is owned by Dr. A. P. Gilmore, the Drainage Commissioner. It was damaged to the extent of $1,000, fully covered by insurance. The attic, where the fire originated, is used as a store-room, and the police think that it is the work of an incendiary. Search is being made for a tramp who was seen by Mrs. French, one of the occupants of the building, coming down from the attic a few minutes before the fire was discovered.

Trades and Labor Assembly Meeting.

The report of the committee appointed to investigate the Labor-Day picnic frauds presented its report to the regular meeting of the Trades and Labor Assembly at Bricklayers' Hall yesterday. After a rather animated discussion the entire matter was laid over until the next meeting. Thomas J. Morgan was elected a delegate to the tenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at Detroit Dec. 8.

"Babes in the Wood."

The sale of seats for the first week's performance of the "Babes in the Wood" begins this morning at the Auditorium. The spectacle will be produced next Monday.

Items.

The Woman's Physiological Society will hold regular meetings every first and third Tuesdays of the month beginning Nov. 4.

Whiston H. Bristow, a clerk for P. D. Armour in the packing-house at the Stock-Yards, was arrested yesterday afternoon, charged with stabbing George Patah, a fellow employé, with an ink-eraser.

TICKETS IN THE FIELD.

MEN WHOM COOK COUNTY VOTERS MUST PASS UPON TUESDAY.

A Complete Roster of the Nominees of All Parties—Measures That Will Require Settlement by the Ballot—The Amendment to the Banking Act That Will Be Submitted to the People—Proposed Issue of $500,000 in South Park Bonds.

For the convenience of the voters of Cook County The Tribune presents this morning a complete list of the candidates for office and the questions that will be submitted to the people tomorrow. The following is the full Republican ticket for the Eleventh Senatorial District:

For State Treasurer................Franz Amberg
For State Superintendent of Public Instruction................Richard Edwards
For Trustees of the University of Illinois.......{Charles G. Neely, Willis A. Mansfield, Charles Bennett
For Clerk of the Supreme Court, Northern Grand Division..............Alfred H. Taylor
For Representative in Congress, Second Congressional District.............John G. Schaar
For State Senator, Eleventh Senatorial District.............Richard M. Burke
For Representative, Eleventh Senatorial District.............Julius Lense—3 votes
For County Judge of Cook County.............Edward Maher
For Probate Judge of Cook County.............Christian C. Kohlsaat
For Judge of the Superior Court of Cook County (to succeed Gwynn Garnett).............Theodore Brentano
For Judge of the Superior Court of Cook County (to succeed Egbert Jamieson).............Farlin Q. Ball
For Sheriff of Cook County...James H. Gilbert
For County Treasurer of Cook County.............Louis Hutt
For County Clerk of Cook County. Henry Wulff
For Clerk of the Probate Court of Cook County.............Thomas W. Sennott
For Clerk of the Criminal Court of Cook County.............Peter A. Sundelius
For Clerk of the Appellate Court, First District.............John J. McKenna
For County Superintendent of Schools of Cook County.............Albert G. Lane
For President of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County.............Lewis P. Harvey

For members of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, to be elected from the City of Chicago,

Lewis P. Harvey,	Daniel J. Keefe,
Eli Smith,	Valentine Kopf,
James Conroyd,	William H. Durant,
John Blegen,	James Skallerup,
Chas. L. Griebenow,	Michael Umbdenstock.

For the amendments to the Act Concerning Corporations with Banking Powers.

For proposed amendment to Article 9 of the Constitution.

For annexation of the Village of Fernwood to the City of Chicago.

For annexation of the Village of Washington Heights to the City of Chicago.

For annexation of the Village of West Roseland to the City of Chicago.

For issuing the bonds by the South Park Commissioners.

Nominees for the Legislature.

The legislative nominees in the other districts is as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT.
Senator.............M. R. Harris
Representatives.............{J. S. Ford, W. A. Hutchins

SECOND DISTRICT.
Representatives.............{H. D. Patton, B. E. Hoppin

THIRD DISTRICT.
Senator.............George Bass
Representatives.............{E. H. Morris, J. C. Wallace

FOURTH DISTRICT.
Representatives.............{Q. J. Chott, Wilson Brooks

FIFTH DISTRICT.
Senator.............James Monahan
Representative.............A. W. Nohe

SIXTH DISTRICT.
Representatives.............{E. H. Griggs, Jacob Miller

SEVENTH DISTRICT.
Senator.............John Humphrey
Representatives.............{E. J. Whitehead, William Thiemann

NINTH DISTRICT.
Senator.............Philip Knopf
Representatives.............{W. F. Wilk, S. C. Hayes

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.
Senator.............M. F. Garrity
Representative.............Samuel E. Erickson

COMPLETE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Men Who Are Hopelessly Pleading for Votes—Personal Rights League Nominees.

The following is the Democratic ticket—State, county, and legislative:

State Ticket.

For United States Senator......John M. Palmer
For Superintendent of Public Instruction.............Henry Raab
For State Treasurer.......Edward S. Wilson
For Trustees Illinois University.......{John H. Bryant, N. W. Graham, Richard D. Morgan

County Ticket.

For Sheriff.............Frank Lawler
For County Treasurer.......Charles Kern
For County Clerk.............Carl Haerting
For Supt. of Schools.......Marian A. Mulligan
For County Judge.............Frank Scales
For Superior Court Judge (long term). [To succeed Egbert Jamieson.] George H. Kettelle
For Superior Court Judge (short term). [To succeed Gwynn Garnett.] William E. Hughes
For Clerk Appellate Court, Thomas G. McElligott
For Clerk of Probate Court..Roger C. Sullivan
For Clerk Criminal Court......John C. Schubert

County Legislative Ticket.

FIRST DISTRICT.
Senator.............Edward T. Noonan
Representatives.............{William Burke, James J. Townsend

SECOND DISTRICT.
Representatives.............{Michael McInerney, William J. Denney

THIRD DISTRICT.
Senator.............Lawrence P. Boyle
Representatives.............{Solomon Van Praag, Stephen D. May

FOURTH DISTRICT.
Representatives.............{Sherman P. Cody, James M. Quinn, Michael B. Bailey

FIFTH DISTRICT.
Senator.............Joseph P. Mahoney
Representatives.............{Jacob J. Kern, William E. Burns, Edward J. Hayes

SIXTH DISTRICT.
Representatives.............{James H. Farrell, Martin M. Gridley

SEVENTH DISTRICT.
Senator.............Louis Wagner
Representatives.............{Mathew Werner, Clayton E. Crafts

NINTH DISTRICT.
Senator.............Thomas J. Diven
Representatives.............{Joseph A. O'Donnell, Charles B. Stone Jr.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.
Senator.............Emil Thiele
Representatives.............{Francis E. Coyle, Henry P. Carmody, Bryan Conway

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.
Senator.............John F. O'Malley
Representatives.............{William H. Lyman, John A. Kwasigroch

County Commissioners.

For President County Board....Robert J. Smith

FIRST DISTRICT.

John R. Brandt,	Henry P. Fleming,
Hermann Lieb,	Robert J. Smith,
Jacob L. Cahn,	Frank A. Stauber,
James S. Thomas,	Jacob Stainer,
Robert L. Nelson,	Victor Bardonski.

SECOND DISTRICT.

James T. Jones,	Gottlieb Klein,
Michael Hoffman,	William Moak,
Charles H. Wharton.	

Personal Rights League Candidates.

The Personal Rights League has named the following ticket:

SECOND DISTRICT.
For Congress.............John G. Schaar

FIFTH DISTRICT.
For State Senator.............James Monahan
For Representative.............Christoph O'Brien

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.
For State Senator.............R. J. Burke
For Representative.............Franz Koch

BANKING ACT AMENDMENT.

Of Vast Importance to Chicago Capitalists—South Park Bond Issue.

The amendment of the Banking act above referred to is of great interest to Chicago capitalists and money-savers. It was introduced and engineered through the Legislature of 1887 for their benefit, and places the banking system of the State on a much different basis from that of the present day. It was pronounced unconstitutional in some one or two particulars by the State Supreme Court, and the last Legislature amended it so as to conform with that decision, and it now requires another submission to vote.

South Park Bonds.

The issue of $5,000,000 of South Park bonds, which is to be voted on, is also in aid of the World's Fair. It will be voted on only in the South Town, Hyde Park, and Lake. The amendment to be submitted is as follows:

"The corporate authorities of the City of Chicago are hereby authorized to issue interest-bearing bonds of said city to an amount not exceeding $5,000,000, at a rate of interest not to exceed 5 per cent per annum, the principal payable within thirty years from the date of their issue, and the proceeds thereof shall be paid to the Treasurer of the World's Columbian Exposition, and used and disbursed by him under the direction and control of the directors in aid of the World's Columbian Exposition, to be held in the City of Chicago, in pursuance of an act of Congress of the United States; provided, that if at the election for the adoption of this amendment to the Constitution a majority of the votes cast within the limits of the City of Chicago shall be against its adoption, then no bonds shall be issued under this amendment. And said corporate authorities shall be repaid as large a proportionate amount of the aid given by them as is repaid to the stockholders on the sums subscribed and paid by them, and the money so received shall be used in the redemption of the bonds issued as aforesaid; provided, that said authorities may take, in whole or in part of the sum coming to them, any permanent improvements placed on land held or controlled by them; and provided, further, that no such indebtedness so created shall in any part thereof be paid by the State or from any State revenue, tax, or fund, but the same shall be paid by the said City of Chicago alone.

OPPOSES SUNDAY OPENING.

The Rev. S. J. McPherson Takes Up the World's Fair Question.

The Rev. S. J. McPherson discussed last evening at the Second Presbyterian Church the proposition to have the World's Fair open on Sunday. He took a position decidedly opposed to Sunday opening. His arguments were for the most part based on humane or social grounds.

Beginning with a review of the observation of the Sabbath the speaker called attention to the fact that it was originally instituted as a day of rest—for the good of the people, as were the Jewish sanitary laws.

"All the great nations of the world," he said, "Christian or pagan, have observed at least the semblance of one day of rest during the week. The greatest and most civilized have been those which best observed this day. The need is not for any particular day but for one in seven. If Saturday or Wednesday were substituted for Sunday as a non dies the interests of human nature, and therefore the benevolent design of Christ, would be substantially subserved. But Sunday is, at least, as good as any other day. It is the one fixed upon by the law of the land and by the customs of Christendom and accepted by the immense majority of Americans.

Two Wrongs Do Not Make a Right.

"Because stores, factories, and saloons are allowed to remain open it is asserted that the Fair should be open Sunday. Two wrongs do not make a right. They should all be closed. The saloons are run in express violation of law, and every Sunday that they are open they suborn perjury on the part of officials who are sworn to enforce the law and close them. Sunday is their carnival of crime. Last Sunday's alleged murder of a drunken ex-Alderman by a gambler is symbolic.

"Nobody but a fool thinks in this age that religion can be forced upon a man. Sunday laws are not intended to maintain religious worship, but to secure every man a needed opportunity to rest, or to worship in any way he may choose, provided his way does not interfere with the rights of others. And to this extent may a man work Sunday. But the Sunday worker should have no advantage over those who rest. There should be no public work. Every man should have a legal right to rest. The World's Fair, organized by the United States Government and under the patronage of the State of Illinois and the City of Chicago, should not require unnecessary Sunday labor. How can citizens be required to keep the law if the Government itself violates it?

"The extra opportunity given the workingman to attend the Fair Sunday would more than be outbalanced by the immense amount of extra labor that would have to be done by railway servants in handling innumerable Sunday excursions, by the employés of hotels and restaurants, and countless others in addition to those employed at the Fair. It is the workingman whose interests would be chiefly endangered. The tendency of opening the Exposition Sunday would be to break down the safeguards of the day of rest. John Stuart Mill's statement that when there is no Sunday rest seven days' work will have to be given for six days' pay would be realized.

"Lands like Africa, India, and China, which are without Sunday rest, invariably have common people abjectly poor and politically wretched. Among the opponents of Sunday rest are always to be found the Anarchists, the liquor-dealers, and the gamblers.

"Sunday rest promotes health and saves doctors' bills. Sunday rest diminishes working time without injury to either party almost as much as an eight-hour law. It promotes mental health and culture.

"Adherents of the Protestant Church comprise 65 per cent of the people of the United States. The Roman Catholics include from 12 to 15 per cent. This vast majority should not be displaced from World's Fair employment by those who have no convictions in respect to Sunday rest."

A Lincoln Story.

The great public receptions, with their vast rushing multitudes pouring past him to shake hands, he rather enjoyed; they were not a disagreeable task to him, and he seemed surprised when people commiserated him upon them. He would shake hands with thousands of people, seemingly unconscious of what he was doing, murmuring some monotonous salutation as they went by, his eye dim, his thoughts far withdrawn; then suddenly he would see some familiar face—his memory for faces was very good—and his eye would brighten and his whole form would grow attentive; he would greet the visitor with a hearty grasp and a ringing word and dismiss him with a cheery laugh that would fill the Blue Room with infectious good nature. Many people armed themselves with an appropriate speech to be delivered on these occasions, but unless it was compressed into the smallest prossible space it never got utterance; the crowd would jostle the peroration out of shape. If it were brief enough and hit the President's fancy, it generally received a swift answer. One night an elderly gentleman from Buffalo said, "Up our way we believe in God and Abraham Lincoln," to which the President replied, shoving him along the line, "My friend, you are more than half right."—*Century.*

Beggar Priests in Northern China.

It is no uncommon sight to meet one going about begging with four or five long iron skewers run through his forearm and little ribbons hanging therefrom. Two I have met had long iron rods running through their cheeks, and they had made oath to remove them only when they had collected a certain sum of money sufficient to repair their temples. One had had the iron rod through his face for over four months, living the while on soup and tea only. Another way of raising money is for a priest to take his seat in a little brick sentry-box and let himself be walled in, leaving only a small window through which he can see and pull a rope by which a big bell is sounded and the attention of passers-by attracted. Here he will sit for months. I have known one to remain in his box for nearly a year without being able to lie down or stand up, but apparently perfectly happy and always ready to have a bit of gossip.—*Century.*

Secular Union Congress.

Portsmouth, O., Nov. 2.—Today was the culminating day of the American Secular Union Congress. Excursion trains run on all railroads. The opera-house was packed and people were turned away. The morning session opened with a brilliant address on "Religious Liberty," by Rabbi David Phillipson of Cincinnati. Judge Waite of Chicago followed with a powerful talk on "God in the Constitution." Prof. Corliss, Secretary of the National Religious Liberty Association, spoke on "No Union of Church and State." Charles Watts, "the Ingersoll of England," lectured this evening on "The Church and the Throne." His effort met with storms of applause.

Socialists Unusually Mild.

At their meeting yesterday the Socialists did not pass the usual grist of resolutions, and consequently the proceedings were tame. The idea of labor papers was discussed at length and the sentiment was in favor of a labor paper operated and owned by the laboring people. Horace Greeley was cited as the newspaper man who always told the truth and succeeded in starting the greatest paper on earth. "Free-Trade Cook" was compared to a weather cock, which changes to all points of the compass in one day.

A Costly Fit.

Mellick—"Look here! Skipps, the cashier of the Sphinx National Bank has just fled with $80,000 of the deposits. He was an old and trusted employé and the directors think he must have fled in a fit of mental aberration."

Jellick—"Either that or a fit of abstraction."—*Munsey's Weekly.*

Mrs. Vallet Has Not Been Found.

Emil Vallet of No. 404 State street has as yet heard nothing of the whereabouts of his wife, who disappeared yesterday morning just after boarding a steamer in New York which was to take her to Paris. Mrs. Vallet has been insane for some time and was released from the Jefferson Asylum on condition that her husband would send her to France. She left this city in charge of Private Detective Bonfield and Leonie Bois. The latter was to accompany her to France. Mrs. Vallet disappeared five minutes after stepping on the steamer's deck.

The Siberian Mammoth.

The great Siberian mammoth, a species of elephant, was from sixteen to eighteen feet high and twice as heavy as an elephant existing today. Its tusks were from ten to fifteen feet long and curved upward with a great sweep. Two specimens retaining the skin and hair have been found preserved in the ice. The body was covered with long black hair and red wool. Its trunk was like the elephant's, but its legs were shorter. The further naturalists go, the more remains of this animal are found in the ice. There must have been a temperate climate in the places over which they roamed; for the hair, while it shows the animal could resist some cold, is not heavy enough to ward off the cold that exists at present in Arctic regions. Nor if the present low temperature had prevailed there would there have been food for these vast herds.—*St. Nicholas.*

Certainly, O Certainly.

Miss Newcash—"O ma, I saw such a beautiful bust of Washington today."

Mrs. Newcash—"My dear child, how many times will I have to tell that it is very vulgar to say 'bust?' You should say 'burst.'"—*Munsey's Weekly.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for Over Fifty Years by Millions of Mothers for their Children Teething with Perfect Success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. 25 cents.

A Luxury for Tourists.
DR. LYONS' TOOTH POWDER in metal boxes, with patent measuring tube. Neat and portable.

The Baby is Always Ready for Wagner's Infant Food.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORE CAST.

Office Chief Signal Service Officer, Washington, D. C., Nov. 2—8 p. m.—Forecast until 8 p. m. Monday: For Indiana and Illinois, fair till Tuesday night, cooler, northwesterly winds.

For Michigan, fair, except light rain on the lakes, slightly cooler, except stationary temperature in Upper Michigan, northerly winds.

For Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, and Nebraska, fair and warmer till Tuesday night, variable winds becoming southerly.

For Kansas and Colorado, fair, and warmer till Tuesday, winds becoming southeasterly.

For Wisconsin, fair till Tuesday night, stationary temperature, northerly winds, warmer Tuesday.

Chicago: Signal Office, Chicago, Ill., 7 p. m., Nov. 2, 1890. Local forecast for Chicago and vicinity—Fair weather. Slight changes in temperature. Brisk northerly winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'tr	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precip'tat'n for 12 hours
Abilene, Tex.	30.30	58	68	N.	Clear	....
Bismarck, N. D.	30.40	32	38	Calm.	Clear	....
Boston, Mass	29.70	52	56	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.68	38	48	W.	Clear	.08
Cairo, Ill.	30.14	44	54	N. W.	Fair	....
Charleston, S. C.	30.00	56	68	S. W.	Clear	....
Cheyenne, Wyo	30.44	38	64	N.	Clear	....
Chicago	30.12	36	42	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Cincinnati, O.	30.02	44	52	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Cleveland, O.	29.88	42	46	N. W.	Cl'udy	.0
Fort Custer, Mont.	30.34	50	58	S.	Clear	....
Davenport, Ia.	30.24	36	40	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Denver, Colo.	30.48	48	52	E.	Clear	....
Des Moines, Ia.	30.32	34	40	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Detroit, Mich.	29.94	36	44	N. W.	Fair	.16
Dodge City, Kas.	30.44	38	52	N. E.	Clear	....
Dubuque, Ia.	30.22	36	40	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Duluth, Minn.	30.30	28	32	N.	Cl'udy	....
El Paso, Tex.	30.16	40	80	N. E.	Clear	....
Erie, Pa.	29.74	42	50	W.	Cl'udy	.04
Galveston, Tex.	30.08	72	78	W.	Fair	....
Grand Haven, Mich.	30.04	31	42	N.	Cl'udy	.02
Green Bay, Wis.	30.16	32	36	N. E.	Fair	....
Helena, Mont.	30.42	48	58	S. W.	Clear	....
Huron, S. D.	30.42	36	38	N.	Cl'udy	....
Indianapolis, Ind.	30.06	40	48	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.02	62	72	S. W.	Clear	....
Kansas City, Mo.	30.36	36	..	N.	Cl'udy	....
Keokuk, Ia.	30.26	40	42	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Knoxville, Tenn.	29.92	54	62	N.	Cl'udy	....
La Crosse, Wis.	30.28	32	36	N.	Cl'udy	....
Manistee, Mich.	30.06	36	38	N.	Cl'udy	.04
Marquette, Mich.	30.10	32	32	N.	Snow	.10
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.12	34	38	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Minnedosa	30.14	34	36	W.	Cl'udy	....
Montreal	29.54	40	48	S. E.	Rain	.12
Moorhead, Minn.	30.36	28	30	N.	Cl'udy	....
Nashville, Tenn.	30.04	50	62	N. W.	Clear	....
New Orleans, La.	30.04	64	76	S. W.	Clear	....
New York City	29.74	52	56	S. W.	Fair	....
Norfolk, Va.	29.86	52	62	S.	Clear	....
Omaha, Neb.	30.42	34	36	N.	Cl'udy	....
Oswego, N. Y.	29.56	40	48	S. W.	Snow.	.12
Pensacola, Fla.	30.02	60	64	N. W.	Clear	....
Philadelphia, Pa.	29.78	54	60	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Port Huron, Mich.	29.92	34	42	N. W.	Clear	.16
Rapid City, S. Dak.	30.42	38	46	S. W.	Clear.	....
Rochester, N. Y.	29.64	38	48	W.	Cl'udy	.08
St. Louis, Mo.	30.22	42	48	N. W.	Clu'dy	....
St. Paul, Minn.	30.28	32	36	N.	Cl'udy	....
Salt Lake City, Utah.	30.38	54	60	Calm.	Clear	....
Sandusky, O.	29.94	40	46	N.	Cl'udy	.16
Sioux City, Ia.	30.42	36	38	N.	Cl'udy	....
Springfield, Ill.	30.14	40	44	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Springfield, Mo.	30.28	36	46	N.	Cl'udy	....
Toledo, O.	29.96	38	46	N. W.	Cl'udy	.04
Vicksburg, Miss.	30.00	66	74	N. W.	Fair	....
Portland, Ore.	.....	..	..	.....	.....	....
San Francisco, Cal.	.....	..	..	.....	.....	....

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

New York—Arrived, steamer La Champagne, Havre.

Lizard—Passed, steamer La Bourgogne, New York for Havre.

Southampton—Arrived, steamer Spree, New York for Bremen.

New York, Nov. 3.—Arrived, steamer Cufic, Liverpool.

DEATHS.

Death notices, five lines or less, one insertion, free

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago and Grand Trunk railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office of Sec'y and Sup't, Mount Greenwood Ill. City—R. 33, 95 Washington-st.

Mount Hope Cemetery—City office, 305 Phenix Building, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway leaves Union Depot, Madison and Canal-sts., daily at 12:30 p. m.

Funeral flowers and designs can be obtained at an hour's notice at Gallagher's. Tel. 2258.

BOMMER—Nov. 2, Elizabeth Bommer, nee Meinel, beloved wife of Herman A. Bommer. Funeral from late residence, 906 West Harrison-st., Tuesday, Nov. 4, at 10 a. m., by carriages to Waldheim.

FLYNN—Dennis Flynn, Nov. 2. Funeral from his brother's residence, Officer William Flynn, 390 Maxwell-st., Tuesday, Nov. 4, at 10:30 a. m., to the Holy Family Church, thence by the C. and N. W. R. R. to Calvary Cemetery.

GRAY—Nov. 1, Josiah Gray, aged 67 years. Funeral Tuesday, Nov. 4, at 10 a. m. from the Church of the Redeemer, corner Warren-av. and Robey-st., to Joliet, Ill., via C. & A. R. R. at 12 m.

LEWIS—Nov. 2, Jessie Lewis, wife of Martin Lewis. Funeral Tuesday, Nov. 4, at 2 p. m., from late residence, 416 Oak-av., Evanston. Strictly private.

MURPHY—Nov. 1, Mary E. Murphy, daughter of John and Carrie Murphy (nee Guinnell), aged 11 months and 5 days. Funeral from the parents' residence, 204 Ewing-st., today at 1 p. m.; by carriages to Graceland.

MASON—Lawrence George Mason, aged 4 years and 2 months, son of William E. and Edith White Mason, Nov. 2, 1890. Funeral private.

MEANEY—Saturday, Nov. 1, at southwest corner of Western-av. and Jackson-st., John Meaney, aged 31 years, beloved husband of Mamie Meaney, nee Ransford. Funeral by cars from Northwestern Depot.

REILLY—At her residence, No. 31 Arthur-st., Mrs. Esther Reilly, nee McCain, wife of John Reilly, engineer on the P., Ft. W. and C. R. R. Funeral notice hereafter.

RICHON—At No. 1683 Elston-av., corner Hoffman, Alfred L. Richon, aged 63 years. Funeral from late residence, Monday, at 1 o'clock, to Graceland by carriages.

WEHRHEIM—Robert A., infant son of August S. and Gertrude Weherheim, aged 8 months and 3 days. Funeral from parents' residence, No. 1010 Wellington-st., Tuesday, Nov. 4, at 2 p. m., by carriages to St. Boniface.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

5TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT—James Monahan, who has been in the tin and hardware business for the last 18 years, is the Citizens' Personal Rights and Republican candidate for Senator in the 5th District.

Voters, see that his name is spelled correctly on your tickets.

HOOLEY'S THEATER.
Every Evening, Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, DANIEL FROHMAN'S production—THE
PRINCE AND THE PAUPER
Dramatized by Abby Sage Richardson, with
ELSIE LESLIE And the Original Cast.

JACOB LITT'S STANDARD.
Cor. Halsted and Jackson-sts.
A Great Laughing Success. Nightly, Matinee Thursday,
TWO JOHNS.
Next Sun.—"Our American Stars."

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
Week Commencing MONDAY, Nov. 3,
BICYCLE QUEENS IN GRAND 7-DAY RACES.
Theater No. 1—Evans' Merry-Makers.
Theater No. 2—Ferguson's Comedy Co.
Theater No. 3—Quaker City Specialty Stars.

EDEN MUSEE—Open 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
Stage programme 2:30 and 8 p. m.
HUNGARIAN BAND, JUVENILE DANCERS, PRINCE TANAKA, VICTOR LEE.
New and Beautiful Wax Groups. Lincoln Relics. Stereopticons. Chamber of Horrors. Unique, Refined, Interesting. Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

H. R. JACOBS' ACADEMY—Madison & Halsted.
HOYT'S FUNNIEST—
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
A TIN SOLDIER.
Funnier than Ever.
Com. Next Sun. Mat.—ONE OF THE FINEST.

THE PEOPLE'S—State-st., Near Harrison.
Good Reserved Seats, 25 and 50c.
The Delightfully Vivacious Soubrette,
PATRICE,
In a charming new play,
A MIDNIGHT CALL.
Next Sunday—KATIE PUTNAM in new play.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.
THE GREAT AMERICAN
HORSE SHOW.
Every Day and Evening This Week.
1,000—Horses on Exhibition—1,000
Prize-Winners from Every Country.
THIS MORNING AND AFTERNOON,
Exhibits and Awards for Coach and Draft Horses.
THIS EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK,
Grand Parade of Coach and Draft Horses, followed by Exhibits of Pairs to Broughams, and showing the finest turnouts in the city.
The CHAMPION JUMPERS, Filemaker and Roseberry.
The Great NELSON (record 2:10¾), King of Trotting Stallions.
The UNBEATEN Show Mare, Lady de Jarnette and her beautiful son, Jubilee de Jarnette.
The largest arena and amphitheater ever seen in any country, with seating capacity for 7,500 people.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL—Tonight.
THE STODDARD LECTURES.
TONIGHT at 8 and Every Evening, Saturday Excepted, Matinee Saturday at 2:30,
SEATS for all Lectures now on sale.
SWEDEN,
THE QUEEN OF THE BALTIC.
JOHN L. STODDARD'S Notes of a New Tourist Land Vividly Illustrated.
Saturday Evening, Nov. 8, EXTRA LECTURE.
No course tickets out. Also week Nov. 10, NORWAY. Sat. Evening, Nov. 15, EXTRA LECTURE.
Also week Nov. 17, THE PASSION PLAY.
Reserved Seats 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00.
As the seats are invariably exhausted on the latter evenings of each week parties are advised to secure seats for the earlier ones. Best seats may be had, however, for the extra Saturday Evenings.
BURDITT & NORTH, Managers.

THE HAYMARKET—*Will J. Davis.*
Around the World.
KIRALFY BROTHERS
In this production Eclipse all their Former efforts, And the gorgeous Haymarket permits The opportunity.
Next Sunday—The popular favorite, Louis James, in the Legitimate.

NEW WINDSOR THEATER.
North Clark and Division-sts.
M. B. LEAVITT............Lessee and Manager
Resident Manager............BEN LEAVITT
TONIGHT AT 8
Election Returns read from the stage Tuesday.
An Artist's Triumph.
ADELAIDE MOORE,
Supported by Mr. Joseph Wheelock,
Romeo and Juliet.
Tomorrow, Pygmalion and Galatea.
Next Week—AFTER DARK.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
THE FAMOUS
AMBERG DOUBLE OPERA COMPANY,
Including the great tenor,
CARL STREITMANN.
TONIGHT—First production in Chicago of
THE SEVEN SUABIANS (by Millocker).
Tuesday............BEGGAR STUDENT
Wednesday............VENETIAN NIGHTS
Thursday............CLOVER
Friday............SEVEN SUABIANS
Saturday Matinee............BEGGAR STUDENT
Saturday Evening............GYPSY BARON

SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY.
Michigan-av., bet. Madison and Monroe-sts.
BEGINNING TOMORROW,
THIRD ANNUAL
FLOWER SHOW
OF THE CHICAGO FLORIST CLUB.
Exhibition will be open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Admission, 25 cents. You will miss a treat if you fail to visit this exhibition. Will close Friday evening.

THE AUDITORIUM.
Every Evening, Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, beginning NEXT MONDAY, Nov. 10, FIRST PRODUCTION in this Country of the Famous ENGLISH CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
Babes in the Wood.
A GORGEOUS SPECTACLE, comprising Over 400 Persons in Its Presentation.
Sale of Seats for the First Week commences
THIS MORNING
At 8:30. Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, and $1.50. Boxes, $10.00.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.
AL HAYMAN, WILL J. DAVIS, }............Lessees and Managers
TONIGHT. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.
A Revelation! Only This Week.
McKee Rankin
And a Great Company in
THE CANUCK.
Next Sunday, JAMES T. POWERS in A STRAIGHT TIP.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fire-Proof.
DAVID HENDERSON............Manager.
CROWDED ALL THE TIME. Only Matinee Saturday
ONLY THIS WEEK AND NEXT WEEK,
FRANCIS WILSON & CO.,
The Merry Monarch.

LIBBY PRISON WAR MUSEUM.
Wabash-av., between 14th and 16th-sts.
LIBBY PRISON.
The only War Museum in America. A wonderful exhibition of historic relics. Open daily and Sunday from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

H. R. JACOBS' CLARK-ST. THEATER.
TONIGHT, THE GREAT SCENIC SUCCESS,
ONE OF THE FINEST.
Matinees Thursday and Saturday. Next week, Sunday, Nov. 9—Hoyt's "A Tin Soldier."

CRITERION THEATER.
Every Evening, Saturday and Sunday Matinees, the laughing comedy success, by Barney Ferguson,
McCARTHY'S MISHAPS.
New songs, great specialties, and novel features. Popular prices. Next week—DANIEL BOONE.

ALHAMBRA THEATER, Cor. State & Archer-av.
H. R. JACOBS............Sole Manager.
The Palatial Theater of Chicago.
Admission............25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, and $1.00
Tonight at 8. } The World Against Her.
Next Sunday Matinee—The Private Secretary.

PARK THEATER—State-st., near Harrison.
Gillmore's "World of Novelties" Combination
In a carefully arranged
VAUDEVILLE ENTERTAINMENT.
10c—Admission—10c.

HAVLIN'S—To Secure Seats Telephone 8127.
Ole Wins the South Side.
Standing room only at 8 p. m. to see
"OLE OLSON."
Prices, 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, and 75c.
Next Sunday Matinee—ALVIN JOSLIN.

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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8, 10, and 12 page paper	2 cents
16 to 20 pages	3 cents
22 to 28 pages	4 cents
Over 28 pages	5 cents

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

CLEVELAND LODGE, NO. 211, A. F. & A. M.—The members are hereby notified of the death of Brother Josiah Gray, a life member. Funeral from house at 9:15 a. m., Tuesday, Nov. 4; from thence to the Church of the Redeemer, corner Robey and Warren-av., after which the remains will be taken to Joliet. JOSEPH H. MACAULEY, W. M.
JOHN F. BINSSE, Secretary.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1890.

PERSONS conditionally registered and who will be full citizens at noon tomorrow, or who are registered and have come to age, will have a chance to vote at this election. They should exercise their privileges.

IT is not denied that the police details in the First Ward and in the Eighteenth were doubled last Saturday night. There was no special police occasion for that course. There was a special political occasion. Mike Lawler, the straw and professional bailer of the Harrison Street Police Court, wants his brother Frank elected Sheriff of Cook County. He wanted the force of political policemen doubled. Mayor Cregier was willing to accommodate him. Sol Van Praag, whom the *Herald* calls "the unspeakable wretch," is a Democratic candidate for the House in the Third District. He also asked to have the police force doubled to aid in his election, and "Bull" Burke is to be assisted in the First District by Cregier's police.

THE following appeared, conspicuously presented, on the editorial page of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*:

COL. BRICE ON OHIO CONGRESSMEN.

"You can credit me with the statement that Ohio will send a Democratic majority to look after her interests in the next House of Representatives. There will be at least twelve Democratic Congressmen elected, and possibly more. Not over nine Republicans will be elected. The Republican Congressmen who I believe will be retired are: Benjamin Butterworth of the First District, Col. Williams of the Third, H. L. Morey of the Seventh, Gen. 'Bob' Kennedy of the Eighth, Col. W. C. Cooper of the Ninth, Gen. A. C. Thompson of the Eleventh, J. J. Pugsley of the Twelfth, C. P. Wickham of the Fourteenth, Gen. C. H. Grosvenor of the Fifteenth, Maj. McKinley of the Eighteenth, and Theodore E. Bunton of the Twenty-first.

"Ex-Gov. Charles Foster is personally very popular, but I believe he will be defeated for Congress. He has a large majority to overcome."—*Interview in the New York Times (Dem.).*

The districts these men represent have all been gerrymandered by the last Legislature of Ohio, which was controlled by the gain of members in Cincinnati on a Sunday issue. They remodeled the districts so that although the Republicans may carry the State next Tuesday by ten, fifteen, or even twenty thousand majority they can elect only seven out of twenty-one members. The Democrats of this State are straining every nerve to secure control of the Illinois Legislature for the express purpose of gerrymandering this State exactly as it has been done down in Ohio. They believe in the right of a minority to rule providing it is composed of Democrats.

VOTE TOMORROW.

There will be no excuse for Republican failure to vote tomorrow. The polls will open at 6 o'clock a. m. and close at 4 o'clock p. m. Every man's name is on the register who is entitled to vote, and there will be no delay, as all the precincts are small.

The polling-places are centrally located. Very few voters will have to travel more than a few blocks to cast a ballot. The average will be only two or three blocks.

There will be no long line of voters to delay the balloting. It will not take more than 2 to 5 minutes to cast a ballot for good government. You must visit the polls before 4 o'clock in the afternoon or your vote is lost.

POLLS CLOSE AT 4 O'CLOCK TOMORROW.

Voters should remember that the polls close tomorrow in all the city wards at 4 o'clock p. m.

It will be well then for business-men and professional men, clerks, salesmen, tradesmen, mechanics, etc., to vote before proceeding to the places where they are employed during the day.

The polls will be open at 6 o'clock in the morning. There will be ample opportunity to vote in a few minutes.

Don't put off voting till the afternoon. You may forget all about it in the hurry of the day.

INDIANA REPUBLICANS.

There are many Indiana Republicans temporarily residing in Chicago and this State who are wanted at home tomorrow. The vote in Indiana will be close, so close that every Indianian away from home should take the train this evening and get there, so that he may be on hand to vote tomorrow. The Indiana Republican State Committee appeals to them to return and do their duty at the polls, and they should do so at any sacrifice of their temporary interests. They can easily spare a day or two from business or pleasure, and their votes are needed.

CAPITAL AND PROTECTION.

Gen. Palmer, Mr. Ewing, and the other Democratic orators who are denouncing the tariff and demanding the repeal of all duties on competitive goods say that protection enriches the capitalist and manufacturer, does nothing for the workingman, and impoverishes the farmer. As evidence of the latter they point to farm mortgages. They say that those on Illinois farms foot up about $125,000,000 and that that sum gives some monetary idea of the wretched condition of the farmer brought about by protection.

Assuming that the employment of borrowed capital is an evidence of a lack of prosperity, as the Democrats claim, it is worth while to see if that kind of capital is employed by others than farmers. The mortgage indebtedness of this city is $250,000,000, or twice that of the rest of the State. If the farmers are badly off, how much worse must the condition be of the inhabitants of Chicago. But the Democrats will say the borrowed capital of Chicago has been used chiefly in the construction of factories, mills, buildings, the product or rental of which enables the borrowers to pay interest and principal. That is true, but the money borrowed by the farmers went into drains, fences, live stock, agricultural machinery, etc., the product of which will enable them to pay the interest and principal of their loans.

Take another case of the use of borrowed money. In 1885 Massachusetts establishments devoted to the manufacture of cottons, woolens, rubber goods, paper, leather, boots and shoes, print goods, machinery, and metals had a capital of $180,500,000 invested in plants. They have in addition to that borrowed capital amounting to $80,000,000. These plants were mortgaged then to the amount of $76,000,000, or 40 per cent of their value. But the farm lands in Illinois are mortgaged for only 14 or 15 per cent of their value. If mortgages prove a lack of prosperity the manufacturers of Massachusetts are vastly worse off than the Illinois farmers.

But these figures may be looked at from another point of view. It is claimed by Palmer & Co. that protection makes immense profits for the capitalists—from 15 to 50 per cent. Yet here is one hundred and twenty-five millions of capital, most of it coming from the East, loaned in this State on farms at, say, 7 per cent. Here is $250,000,000 loaned in this city at less than 6 per cent. Here is only $76,500,000 loaned on the protected and highly prosperous manufactories of Massachusetts. If the profits were so great there more would be loaned there. The fact that more is not is evidence that there are no extravagant returns. The fact that more capitalists and more manufacturers do not unite and make more goods is evidence that they are getting only a nominal profit on those they are making now. If their profits were a half or third of what Palmer & Co. assert it would not be long before there would be a dollar invested in manufacturing for every dime at present. Palmer's wild assertions are refuted by their mere absurdity.

SUPPOSE THE PRESIDENT CALLS AN EXTRA SESSION!

When Gen. Palmer began his campaign in this city a week ago free trade was but one of the topics he discussed, and he gave to it but comparatively little of his time. But day by day he has had more to say on this subject and less on others. He has become more violent and persistent in his attacks on the principle of protection, till Saturday night he said:

Protection! An idea which has been exploded in enlightened countries for a half century! Protection is too small and too narrow. Its purpose is to put money into the pockets of a very small number of persons who deceive us and rob us. It is a narrow, contracted policy, unworthy of the American people.

Encouraged by the shouts of the ignorant, unthinking crowds that have made up his audiences he has made free trade and open ports for European goods his main issue. On that he hopes to carry the Cook County delegation and to go to the Senate. Other Democratic candidates for Congress and for minor offices have taken the cue from him and are denouncing all protection to applauding mobs.

Supposing the voters generally should believe Palmer when he says that "protection is a robbery of them," and should vote to send him to the Senate and should send a delegation of Democratic Congressmen to the House from Illinois. In that case, with the aid of the Ohio gerrymander, the next House of Representatives would be largely Democratic beyond a doubt, and would be controlled by a party one of whose ablest members, Frank Hurd, says:

No legislation on the tariff question will ever settle it until a law has been passed on the lines of free trade. The people who are free-traders do not accept any act of legislative interference with trade with any other country. One is as bad as another in principle.

In England, France, or Canada a vote of the people condemning one policy and approving of another would result in the almost immediate assumption of power by the victorious party and by the adoption of the legislation which the people had shown they favored. In this country it has been different, but there are ways in which the popular will can be put into effect.

Supposing President Harrison were to call together the leaders of the Republican party and say to them: "While I am a Republican and a protectionist I am also the President of the whole people, and it is my duty to see, as far as I can, that their clearly-expressed will is carried into effect. I will therefore call the Fifty-second Congress together the 5th of March and let Congress pass a free-trade bill, as the people have condemned protection. The Senate, in spite of the changes made by the late elections, will still be Republican, but some of its members may be impressed by this revolution in public sentiment on the tariff and may feel inclined to bow to it and to permit the free-traders to pass a bill doing away with protection."

Supposing the Fifty-second Congress were called together under these circumstances on the 5th of March and the House were to pass a bill taking all duties off European cheap competitive goods and putting heavy duties on coffee, sugar, tea, rubber, tobacco, liquors, etc. Supposing the Senate concurred with the Democratic free-trade bill and it went into effect the 1st of July next, the beginning of a fiscal year, the great leap could have been made and protection would be exchanged for free trade. The old Democratic doctrine preached by John C. Calhoun would at last be in force, and John M. Palmer, "Whig" Ewand, McGann, Durborow, Newberry, and all the others would then be happy.

As the custom-house revenues would be much smaller than of old the deficiency would have to be made good by an income tax. It might be necessary also to cut down expenses, to abandon coast fortifications and internal improvements, and repeal the last Pension law—the one Palmer congratulated Cleveland on vetoing.

But these are comparatively trivial matters. The great effect of the change from protection to free trade would be immediately felt by millions of workingmen, and in fact by all men. The moment American ports were open to competitive goods hundreds of steamers would leave European ports laden with cheap goods produced by the cheap labor of the Old World. They would be thrown on the American market in vast quantities. As they would be much cheaper than the home made ones, nobody would purchase the dearer American goods. The home manufacturers, unable to compete, would close their establishments at once until their workmen would accept the European rates of wages. None but foreign goods would be bought. The gold and silver of the country would be shipped abroad by the returning steamers, and when the precious metals in this country were exhausted the credit of the country would be pledged in payment. But that process would speedily come to an end. When there was nothing left to pay the balance of trade the American manufactories would reopen at European rates of wages. The men who worked in them would get about half of their old wages, but they would accept only after a desperate struggle with starvation. Crowds now yelling for Palmer would not like the wages his policy had forced them to accept. But they could not hold the Republicans responsible for it. They could not say it was the work of protection. They would have to put the blame on Palmer and the Democrats and on themselves for following the absurd Democratic advice. The man whom the workingmen of this city would single out as the special object of their reproaches would be that same Gen. Palmer whose wild harangues for free trade they are now cheering. They would say to him then in the bitterness of their wrath: "Why did you hide the terrible truth from us? Why did not you tell us what evils would happen when we attempted to 'control the commerce of the world' as you call it? Why did not you tell us that we must come down to the European wage scale? You knew what would happen, but you wanted our votes for your selfish purposes, and therefore you kept the truth from us, to our misery and ruin."

The workingmen have time still to make their choice. They can vote against Palmer tomorrow and keep their high wages, or they can vote for him, only to damn him hereafter for misleading them. One year's experience of Palmer's free-trade doctrine in actual practice would destroy the Democratic party. Millions of deceived and angry Democrats would tumble over each other in 1892 to reach the polls to bury that organization and all its candidates out of sight. One dose of free trade would cure them for life. All Americans except importers would be protectionists for the remainder of their lives.

INDIAN COMMISSIONER MORGAN'S REPORT.

The annual report of the Commissioner of the Indian Bureau shows gratifying progress made by his department in the work of civilizing its dusky wards. At the date of its last annual report there were 133 reservations, with an aggregate area of 116,000,000 acres, but during the year 13,000,000 acres have been secured from the Indians, and agreements for 4,500,000 more are pending in Congress. The work of making allotments in severalty progresses steadily, nearly 3,000 having been made on the various reservations, the most of them in South Dakota. The most satisfactory part of the Commissioner's report, however, is concerned with the question of education, which lies at the foundation of the work of Indian civilization. Upon this point the Commissioner says:

It has become the settled policy of the Government to break up reservations, destroy tribal relations, settle the Indians upon their own homesteads, incorporate them into national life, and deal with them not as nations, or tribes, or bands, but as individual citizens. The American Indian is to become the Indian-American. A public school system is being rapidly provided, whereby every accessible Indian boy and girl of school age is to be afforded an opportunity of acquiring the rudiments of an English education and the elements of an honorable calling. The Indians themselves are coming to understand the present policy of the Government, and are showing an increasing readiness and even desire to adjust themselves to it. During the last year I have had personal interviews with prominent chiefs and representative Indians everywhere, and almost without exception they have pleaded for more and better schools.

This shows gratifying progress and a most encouraging outlook for the future. Most certainly if Commissioner Morgan is not obstructed in carrying out his policy by the sentimentalists on the one hand or sectarian influences on the other the great problem of Indian civilization will soon be in a fair way of solution. Upon this subject he says he is desirous of bringing the Indian school system into harmonious and practical relations with our public schools, because he believes that the latter are the most effective agencies for Americanizing our foreign population. Not only this, but wherever it is practical he is placing Indians in the public schools, and expresses himself "in favor of compelling, as soon as it is practicable, every Indian child of suitable age and health for whom accommodations are provided to attend school ten months out of twelve."

The policy which Commissioner Morgan has outlined is the only one which can be relied upon to solve the problem practically and definitely, and not one of his predecessors has shown a more comprehensive or business-like understanding of it. Every report or recommendation which he has made demonstrates the wisdom of Congress in refusing to listen to the protests of sectarians because he had declined to swerve from the strict line of his duty to subserve the interests of this or that church. Put the Indian children into the schools; make them go to school. Teach them the three R's and the fundamentals. Educate them to speak English, read English, write English, to cipher, and to work at trades or at farming. That is his policy, and it is not only the right policy, but the only one that can accomplish the work of Indian civilization. In the development of this policy Congress should extend to the Commissioner all possible assistance and encouragement.

COAL GAS FOR FUEL.

Gen. Hickenlooper addressed the Commercial Club of Cincinnati last week on the subject of smoke prevention and the value of gas for fuel. Some of his statements in regard to the latter will be new to a majority of readers and of interest to many. He referred to the demonstrated loss of pressure in passing gas through pipes, and concluded that while it may be physically possible to convey it any required distance it is commercially impracticable to pipe gas a distance of, say, ninety miles. But he thinks this is not a fact to be much deplored by the manufacturers in cities that are far from the source of supply, as theory and experience prove that where bituminous coal or coke is procurable at moderate prices and used in the most improved form of furnace settings little or no pecuniary advantage can result to industrial establishments from the use of the best gaseous fuel ever discovered, made, or utilized. The improvements of the last few years in boilers, etc., enable manufacturers to avail themselves of some three-fourths of the entire energy in solid fuel, leaving only 25 per cent of loss, which cannot be saved in practice by any means whatever, though it may be theorized about. To be equally cheap with coal at $2.50 per ton natural gas must not sell at more than 10 cents per 1,000 feet, while it would cost $1.27 per 1,000 to deliver it from the Indiana region to Cincinnati, a distance of about 90 miles.

The existing conditions in regard to domestic consumption are widely different. In the best kitchen stoves and ranges now in use not more than 15 per cent of the fuel energy is developed, and in many not more than one part in 20. In the ordinary open fire or grate service 95 per cent of the heat force is wasted, and in the domestic heating furnace not more than 25 per cent is utilized. But in both these the gas can be made to give out as much heat as in making steam for the factory, so that it becomes three times as valuable for the household, or is there worth 30 cents per 1,000 when coal costs $2.50 per ton. With coal at $5 the gas should be worth to the domestic consumer not much less than 60 cents.

The speaker gave a number of figures tending to prove that good coal gas is worth for fuel purposes nearly three times as much as uncarbureted water gas, while the latter is so dangerous that its use in the household has been forbidden in France and not less than three States of our Union, including Massachusetts. He stated that at $1.08 per 1,000 the coal gas is cheaper than artificial fuel gas at 38 cents, and 25 per cent cheaper than coal for domestic uses. And this without taking into the account the vastly increased economy obtained by the use of the Bunsen burner, which, acting as an injector, carries forward to the point of combustion six parts of air to combine with the hydrogen and carbon of the gas. Hence new processes of manufacture are not needed to bring the use of this fuel within reach of the many and commend itself to them as a desirable substitute for coal. If his reasoning be correct the people of Chicago may also be encouraged to look to coal gas as a desirable thing for domestic use if it be offered them at a price corresponding to the cost of the solid fuel. It would appear from his statements that the gas at 75 cents should be worth as much as anthracite coal at $6.25, and there is no room to doubt that the companies supplying consumers in this city could well afford to serve them at that figure if wanted to do so on an extensive scale. Already they are offering it for fuel at $1, that being a discount of 25 cents per 1,000 feet from the price charged for illuminating purposes. They could make plenty of profit by selling at $1 for illumination and 75 cents for fuel use. Will they "come down" to those figures?

TAXING TITLES.

The bill offered in the French Chamber of Deputies for the taxing of titles of nobility is only another instance of the rapid tendencies of Europe towards democratic institutions. It was but a short time ago that advertisements appeared in the Spanish papers offering titles, decorations, and orders of all kinds at rates so cheap as to indicate that they are a drug in the Spanish market. The French proposition, however, is a more thrifty one, as it combines the idea of a very handsome income with the possibility of getting rid of the titles altogether. Under the provisions of the bill it will cost dukes $10,000 to wear their titles; counts, $4,000; marquises, $6,000; barons, $1,000, and gentlemen who prefix their names with a "de" $100. Princes will have to pay $20,000, and any titled gentlemen who desire to elongate their prefixes can do so for $30,000; for instance, a prince may become "his High ness the Prince" for the above sum. The Count of Paris, who recently has visited us, should the bill pass, will have to contribute $4,000 per annum to the public treasury—a sum sufficiently heavy to induce a doubt in his mind whether he had not better forswear allegiance to France altogether and naturalize himself on English soil.

The possibility that such a bill may pass probably will create a feeling of consternation among American heiresses seeking titles. Spain is already closed to them, for no self-respecting American girl would consent to buy titles which are dirt cheap in the public market and thus fail to carry prestige with them. France also will be virtually closed to them. There are not many titles left there and they are held very high, as Miss Caldwell found in the case of Prince Murat; but if in addition to the first cost to be paid for a prince an additional tax of $20,000 is to be demanded it makes the goods so high as virtually to amount to a prohibitive tariff. The Germans also of late have manifested a disposition to attach heavy commercial values to their titles, as some of our heiresses found to their sorrow after they had purchased the goods. England is the only country left where they are not exposed to mercenary considerations, but English titles are not as desirable as the Continental ones. The situation, indeed, is full of warning. All over Europe there is a growing tendency to shear off titles and bring down the nobility to a level with the plain "misters" and squires. American girls, therefore, who are crazy for titles should improve their time. They may get to taxing titles so high as to abolish them altogether.

WHO HATES THE NEGROES!

In several of his Chicago speeches Gen. Palmer declares "there is a hate in the Northern mind against the people of the South." This is much too broad a statement. He should have said that "some Northern people hate some Southern people," and then he would have hit it. It is a painful fact that a large element of the Southern people, numbering about 8,000,000, known as the colored race, is the object of a deep but causeless hate by the larger part of Northern Democrats—the Chicago Democrats included. These colored people have never harmed them, they have never been brought in contact with them, and yet the Northern Democrats hate them. The Democrats carry their enmity so far that they approve of efforts to strip them of their political rights as citizens by means of election frauds and election murders, and oppose bitterly all laws which are intended to protect these colored majorities from the tyranny of Southern Democratic minorities.

The Northern Democrats hate the negroes so bitterly that they give every encouragement to the Southern Democrats to forcibly disfranchise them. Instead of limiting himself to mentioning this hate of Northern Democrats for Southern colored men, Gen. Palmer should have condemned it. He should have shown its wickedness and folly and suggested some way of removing it. He should have condemned it as a gross violation of Democratic principles as professed. But he has done nothing of the kind. On the contrary, he has devoted nearly half of his harangues to abusing Speaker Reed and the Republicans for trying to protect the colored citizens of the South in the exercise of their rights. This is the kind of Democrat and Christian gentleman John M. Palmer is. And he has the brass to go prowling around in the Chicago wards asking for negro votes and the votes of old abolition Republicans! What monstrous brass that old fellow carries in his face!

THE beet sugar manufactory at Grand Island, Neb., is pronounced to be an assured success. Samples of the product have already been received by the Secretary of Agriculture at Washington with a report that everything at the factory was running smoothly, and that the quality of the beets is highly satisfactory. The analysis of the beets received is said to show a high average, and the results are so cheering that the capitalists interested in the Grand Island factory have decided to build two more at some points not yet chosen. The Agricultural Department is far advanced in its preparations for the establishment of beet sugar stations, one of which will be at Grand Island, or in that vicinity, where every phase of the industry will be tested, from the handling of the seed to the final manufacture of the sugar. It is stated that more than a thousand samples of sugar beet have been received by the department from parties to whom seed was furnished last spring, and that the analyses indicate a large aggregate of area in the United States in which the beet can be cultivated with success for the purpose of making sugar.

THEM letters and things they're printin' won't hurt me. The voters I'm dependin' on can't read 'em.—*Lawler.*

AT latest advices Frank Lawler had not returned that $100.

FRANK LAWLER is beginning to have a suspicion that there isn't any money in the Sheriff's office—for him.

WONDER who will give Frank Lawler a contribution for his campaign fund Nov. 10, this year!

THE Sunday morning edition of the *Daily Lawler* says: "Before many days the men who are vilifying Frank Lawler may be dieting under his charge at the County Jail." Couldn't Frank make more money by getting pardons for them?

HUNGRY customer (who has dispatched his beefsteak and vegetables)—"Is this all you serve for dessert?"

Waiter—"My friend, coal is going up, milk is getter dearer, eggs are climbing, and sugar costs too much already. If you expected more custard than that for five cents you ought to have gone to some cheap hash-house."

Light for One Who Wants to Know the Truth.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—On local issues I am as good a Republican as THE TRIBUNE, but I believe I am being swindled by the tariff and am opposed to the policy of protective taxes. Will THE TRIBUNE kindly answer a few questions? I am open to conviction and am seeking truth and truth only.

1. Is the price of labor, like the price of wheat, not regulated by supply and demand? If so, how can we claim that American labor is protected when a flood of foreigners are constantly crowding to our shores? It is the *product* of labor that is protected, and does capital not own this product?

2. This question I desire especially to see answered: Mr. Blaine declares that protection cheapens everything. Farm products have been "protected." *Is the intention to cheapen farm products?* INQUIRER.

[1. An erroneous assumption, with nothing to justify it. It is not the product of labor which is protected but the producers—the employer and his workmen. To the first of these protection gives a certainty that his business will not be crushed out by the competition of the foreign rival with his cheaper labor. To the second it gives a higher wage scale than that of the European workingman. If the result of the large foreign immigration were a steady lowering of the wage scale then it might be said that American labor was not being protected. But, notwithstanding the millions who have crossed the ocean during the last ten or twenty years, *wages have been steadily advancing.* The "flood of foreigners" has not hurt the American laborer.

Had all the newcomers been cheap working Chinese they would have inflicted terrible damage on the American workingmen. They would have cut the wage scale all to pieces, and their consumption "of rice and rats" would have been far less than their production of goods. The difference they would have taken back to China with them, while other swarms took their places. But the European foreigner coming to this country where there is abundant work for him sets out when he lands by asking the current rate of American wages. He is as quick to "strike" when wages are lowered as the man reared here. Unlike the Chinaman, he becomes as great a consumer as he is a producer. He exchanges all his labor for shelter, food, clothing, fuel, and hundreds of other articles grown or made here and not abroad. If the value of his yearly product is $1,000 he furnishes American labor with a new $1,000 market, while before he comes here he reciprocates on unequal terms, sending much to this country but taking little from it. When he is settled here the reciprocity is full and perfect. He buys of American products as much as he sells and demands full wages.

If the correspondent wishes to stop this "flood of foreigners" there is a simple way to do it. Open American ports and let in a "flood of foreign" cheap-made goods. That will cut in two the American wage scale and bring it down to the European standard. Then foreigners will quit coming and stay at home. That which draws them now is the higher American wages. Abolish that inducement and there will be nothing which will be strong enough to overcome their love of the home of their childhood, of their mother tongue, and of their relatives and friends. They will prefer to skimp on low wages in Europe than to live on the same pay in America.

Supply and demand regulate the price of labor in this country on account of the tariff protecting it from under-cutting European competition, but only in a local sense. Supply and demand fix a world's price for wheat but not for labor. This country has a price for labor or a wage scale much higher than that of any European country. The object of protection is to keep that higher wage scale, which varies slightly with local supply and demand, but never sinks to the European level.

(2) What Mr. Blaine said was: "I undertake to call your attention to the fact that under the last free trade tariff which ended in the beginning of 1861 you were paying more for everything that entered into your living, household expenses, what you had on your table, and what you had upon your back, than you are paying today."

Farm products on the table—flour and beef—are cheaper than they were in 1860, because of improvements in milling, the more perfect utilization of animal products, and the great cheapening of farming labor and of transportation. Owing to improved machinery the farmer has been able to raise wheat and corn for a smaller outlay per bushel than in 1861. The tariff duties on such products as wheat and corn have not helped the American farmer, for those commodities are not imported. His benefit has been the incidental one of a larger home market due to the duties on manufactured goods, which brought in consumers. As this country produces surpluses of certain farm products, but makes much less than it uses of manufactured goods, the two things stand on different planes. The correspondent should have reasoned this out for himself long ago. Had he not done so the speeches of Mr. Blaine and THE TRIBUNE'S comments on them should have poured a flood of light on his mind. Is it possible that he does not care to see? None so blind as that class.

It is because farm products are different from manufactures that Mr. Blaine has suggested reciprocity with Pan-American countries as the only means of caring for the former and preventing an unnatural cheapening of prices due to an oversupply. He proposes to open Latin-American markets so that all wheat and pork and beef surpluses may find purchasers down there at better prices. That will raise the price of every bushel of wheat and every pound of pork grown by the Western farmer whether sold here or abroad. Does the correspondent begin to see, or are his eyes closed still to the "kindly light"?]

AMONG the coming events that are casting their shadows before is a fight among the big railways, and the dimensions of the shadow indicate that the fight is going to be a tremendous one.

MEMBER of Committee—"We want a room for our lodge of Benevolent Order of Wise Men to meet in, but I am afraid this won't do."

Owner of Building—"What's the matter with it? Isn't the rent low enough?"

"Yes; but the ceiling isn't high enough."

"What do you want of a higher ceiling than this?"

"You are a member of the order, are you not?"

"Yes."

"Then you know we can't administer the seventh or Sublime Degree of Wisdom without having at least ten feet in the clear when we toss the candidate in the blanket."

SARAH BERNHARDT has dresses enough to fill forty-eight large trunks. If ever Sarah should get lost in them it would be like looking for a needle in a haystack to find her

THE career of Mr. Eckes as a Democratic officeseeker is about ended, so far as this city is concerned. Mr. Eckes has lost the confidence of the party. He is also out $100.

IF the dirt the Democrats are slinging at Ed Maher could be gathered up and utilized it would fill the Lake-Front basin and leave enough on hand for another campaign.

THOUGH defeated in his aspirations for the Shrievalty there is no reason why Frank Lawler may not open an office and set up as a pardon broker. He has been well advertised.

IT would cost Eckes a great deal more than $100 to purchase a pardon from the Democrats of Cook County.

WE find this guarded summing up of the political situation generally in the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*:

If the Democrats turn out on election-day the present prospects are a Democratic majority, the size of which will depend upon the earnestness and enthusiasm.

That is to say, if there are enough Democrats and they all vote as early and often as they can there is a possibility they may carry the country. This is not encouraging for betting Bourbons.

PERSONALS.

Miss Susan B. Anthony is sitting for her first portrait to a Boston artist, the picture to be exhibited at the World's Fair.

Stephen Roach, son of the shipbuilder, says his family are ready to sell their plant on the Delaware to an English syndicate for $3,000,000, the offer of $2,000,000 not being satisfactory.

Queen Victoria is only four feet eight inches in height, yet she is said to be a regal sovereign in her bearing. Singularly enough, the one place where the Queen is never to be found is London, her nation's Capital.

Carducci, Italy's great poet, is to be honored by a Senatorship, it is announced. As poetry doesn't pay any better in Italy than anywhere else, he supports himself by teaching in the Bologna University.

Charles Stark Newell died in Goshen, N. Y., recently, aged 47 years. He was a great-great-grandson of Gen. John Stark of Revolutionary fame. He was a deaf mute, but, notwithstanding this infirmity, he acquired a fine education, and displayed remarkable business ability.

Prof. V. B. Buchanan predicts in an article in the *Arena* that between 1910 and 1916 America will be devastated by a most frightful war, "a labor and capital war and a black and white war, in which the church will be shattered and the marriage relation approximated to freedom." The Atlantic coast of the United States will be devastated by a tidal wave, New York and New Jersey being the chief sufferers. All the cities not more than fifty feet above the sea level are doomed to destruction, and in the midst of it all there will be an earthquake which will belittle all previous geological convulsions. The professor may be the victim of defective information.

Daniel and Jane Starkey of Philadelphia, in their 93d and 90th years, respectively, recently celebrated the sixty-eighth anniversary of their wedding, surrounded by their seven children, thirty-one grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren. The old couple are in excellent health.

William Waldorf Astor, notwithstanding his immense property interests in New York, cabled from Europe his refusal to contribute any money to secure the benefits of honest municipal government. Mr. Astor is too much engaged with his novel, for which he is to receive five cents a word, to take any interest in reform.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, asked regarding the Presidency in 1892, replied: "I think it is between Blaine and Reed. That is, as the situation stands today. Reed is growing in popularity wonderfully. I would like to see my friend Judge Gresham nominated for the Presidency. But it makes no difference who is nominated, the Republicans will win anyway."

The Duke of Portland, owner of the great racers of the English turf, is building a group of almshouses at his chief estate, Welbeck, and, with a nicely discriminated distribution of honors, inscribes the principal building: "These houses were erected by the sixth Duke of Portland, at the request of his wife, for the benefit of the poor and to commemorate the victories of his race horses."

Count von Moltke has refused the Dukedom which the Emperor not only offered but pressed upon him. As it is, Von Moltke is at present in the Herrenhaus as a member for life. So the stern, silent soldier refused honors which would merely have been titular and honorific without enlarging his sphere for doing good to Vaterland. His health remains perfect and seems to have been not the least undermined by the exacting ceremonies of the week.

The Marquis of Hartington will wed the widowed Duchess of Manchester early in the spring. By her remarriage the Duchess forfeits all property left to her by the late Duke. The bequests to her in his will were strictly conditional upon her remaining a widow. By this will her Grace is forced to dispose of one of the most precious of family jewels, the famous necklace composed of 365 magnificent pearls, said to be the finest in Europe, and which is to be sold for the benefit of the entailed estates.

Richard H. Jackson, whom the President, by act of Congress, has been authorized to appoint an ensign in the navy, is one of the heroes who were revealed by the memorable storm at Apia, Samoa. At a critical moment, when the Trenton was about to drift on a reef, he led the men aloft, where their bodies had the effect of a sail, and this saved the ship. Admiral Kimberly says that he not only saved the Trenton's crew, but also that of the Vandalia, who would all have been lost had not the Trenton drifted alongside and rescued her men.

Dr. Holmes tells in the November *Atlantic* that he has "just cleared the eight-barred gate" and taken a step into a field which few come within sight of and still fewer enter. The genial doctor says women grow old easier than men, and this is a strain from his "De Senectute": "O, if we could all go out of flower as gracefully, as pleasingly, as we come into blossom! I always think of the morning glory as the loveliest example of a graceful yielding to the inevitable. It is beautiful before its twisted corolla opens; it is comely as it folds its petals inward, when its brief hours of perfection are over."

CURRENT NOTES.

Get out your snowshoes, chappies. It has been snowing in England.—*Boston Herald.*

The debt of Nature is one that a man is dunned to death for before he settles.—*Binghamton Leader.*

The most interesting part of the book of nature about now—the fly leaves.—*Glens Falls Republican.*

"Plunkitt," said Ducketts, "if you had a million what would you do?" "Wish I had another," replied Plunkitt.—*Puck.*

"Dr. Pellet cured you, I understand?" "Yes." "He's a homeopath, I believe?" "Yes." "Then you are sugar cured, I suppose?"—*New York Sun.*

"Bears live mostly on plants and fruits," remarked the teacher. "In New York they live on lambs," interrupted Tommy, who reads the newspapers.—*Racket.*

When a wise man said "Fine feathers make fine birds" he put a sarcasm in the mouth of every scarecrow in the country to fling at every Bird of Paradise that flies by.—*Atchison Globe.*

Mrs. De Bort—"Dear, I think Mr. Corral, who recently made his fortune in Texas, is a veritable rough diamond." Jeweler De Bort—"Then, my dear, we ought to cut him."—*Jewelers' Weekly.*

"Hello! Patching up your togs?" asked the light comedian. "No; I am just taking a little lay off," answered the end-man, as he continued to scrape the egg from his costume.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Distressed young mother, traveling with weeping infant—"Dear, dear, I don't know what to do with this baby." Kind and thoughtful bachelor in next seat—"Madam, shall I open the window for you?"—*Boston Courier.*

Patient Mother (after fifteen minutes of persuasion with Tommy on the subject of paternal deference)—"And you must remember, my son, that your papa is getting old." Tommy (with a missionary training)—"Yes, mamma; don't you think we'd better give him to the orphans?"—*Elmira Gazette.*

Independent Voter—"Well, how is the campaign progressing?" Practical Politician—"Favorably, I think. We intend to bring this reign of fraud and corruption to an end. Our committee has obtained a fund of $25,000 to be circulated among the doubtful voters election-day. This certainly must be a government of the people."—*Epoch.*

The Foolish Idea of Retaliation.

Troy *Times:* Commenting upon the vague murmurs in behalf of a policy of economic retaliation which are at intervals audible in Canada, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE aptly suggests that if the Dominion Government is wise it "will abandon "the idea that 5,000,000 people can retaliate successfully against thirteen times their number." It is entirely safe to predict that the Dominion Government will take the hint. It is not courting suicide at present. The pathway to a settlement of all economic differences between this country and Canada is to be opened by the adoption of an equitable system of commercial reciprocity, not by any manifestations of legislative irritability.

The Boot Is on the Other Leg Now.

Brooklyn *Standard-Union:* Bismarck is a protectionist for Germany, but he never offered an objection to a free market in the United States for German products. It was remarkable that after the Franco-German war twenty years ago both nations when the struggle was over strengthened their lines of protection. Bismarck and Thiers were agreed in holding that the adoption of the protective principle was a necessity and they carried McKinley bills.

Democratic and Republican Ideas.

Troy *Times:* This is the Republican idea: Encourage in every reasonable way the growth of home industries and then give free entry to the things not producible in the United States in return for new markets. The Democratic idea is to discourage home industries by putting them in competition with the cheap labor of Europe, and then to beg for markets for American goods, instead of demanding them as a right which this country is prepared to enforce.

Bulldozed and Gerrymandered.

South Bend *Tribune:* If there were honest elections in this country the Republicans would have 100 majority in the next House. But twenty-one districts have been gerrymandered away from them in the North and by Democratic Legislatures, and forty-eight in the South, where they have legal majorities. In other Southern districts where the Republican vote is largely in the majority it is either not allowed to be cast or not counted when cast.

The Fair Thing to Do.

Buffalo *Express:* If the counting and casting of negro votes were, in fact, an impossibility, fairness would demand the disfranchisement of the negro, and the reduction of Southern representation in Congress and in the Electoral College. But the enforcement of Federal law is not an impossibility in the United States.

Can Be Had for the Asking.

Philadelphia *Press:* Cuba wants reciprocity. There is not a country enjoying trade with the United States on this hemisphere which can afford to deny this country special privileges if the United States shows any disposition to insist upon having them.

Not an Attractive Record.

Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette:* The Democratic Congressmen had nothing to show their constituency but a record of filibustering, obstruction, and absenteeism that added nearly $100,000 to the expense of the session.

An Effective Weapon in the South.

Detroit *Tribune:* Southern Democratic papers seem to think that there is no weapon that can be wielded with such deadly effect against a candidate as the utterance of that candidate declaring that the Rebellion was wrong.

Troubles of a Trimmer.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* Carl Schurz says there are times when it is best to be on both sides in politics. Heretofore he has found it difficult to stay on one side without an office to steady his conscience.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

MARY H. JOHNSON, Detroit, Mich.: Your queries should be made to a lawyer.

VOTER, City: Mr. Harrison's majority in the Electoral College was 65.

J. G. BARNES, City: Address your query to Surgeon-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

J. R. B., City of Mexico: The painting of the Battle of Gettysburg is called a panorama.

L. A. G., Muscatine, Ia.: Alaska was purchased by our Government from Russia in 1867.

WESTERNER, City: The mileage of the Vanderbilt system is 10,791; the capital $515,855,756.

JEWELER, Greenville, Mich.: THE TRIBUNE is not in possession of the formula for the preparation of which you ask.

POLITICIAN, City: Mr. Erskine M. Phelps was the first President of the Iroquois Club of this city. In fact he was its organizer.

RICHARD E. HEISE, Milwaukee, Wis.: The official announcement of the census of the United States was printed in THE TRIBUNE last Saturday.

ALFRED BOSSHARD, La Crosse, Wis.: THE TRIBUNE knows of no reason why "Social Decorum" should not be adopted as the name of a dancing club.

INQUIRER, City: The largest structure in pyramidal form is in Mexico. It is in Cholula, and has a base of 1,425 square feet and a height of 177 feet, though formerly it was much higher.

GEOGRAPHER, Moline, Ill.: Siberia has eighteen times as much land as Texas. But the exiles of the former would probably prefer Texas, even though they might be somewhat crowded.

MECHANIC, City: Block tin will be made free in this country on and after July 1, 1895, if the product of the mines in the United States does not exceed 500 tons in any one year prior thereto.

C. R. STARR, City: You are right. There is a law of the road in this State requiring persons traveling with any carriage on any turnpike, public road, or public highway to turn to the right when they meet.

A. B. M., Burlington, Ia.: Henry B. Anthony of Rhode Island was Senator from that State twenty-five years. Had he lived out his last term he would have been a thirty-years' Senator, the same as Mr. Benton of Missouri.

ORRIN A. RICE, City: In reading anything which Phineas T. Barnum has said or written bear in mind that he is a showman, a good-natured, well-meaning one, and one who is always saying something for Barnum's "only only."

YOUNG MAN, City: Your query has been answered repeatedly, but in order to impress upon you what is proper we will say that if you are a waiter in a hotel or restaurant you can with propriety wear "a swallow-tail coat" in the daytime.

SPELLER, City: Worcester puts two "e's" in alignment, one after the first n. Webster uses but one—the one he has to use in order to spell the word. And Webster takes precedence in this country except among those who think the English are the only people on earth.

W. MURPHY, City: The distance from London to New Haven and Dieppe via London, Brighton, and south coast train and steamer, thence via West of France train to Paris is 240 miles. From London to Dover and Calais, via London, Chatham, and Dover train and steamer, thence by Northern of France train to Paris, is 286 miles. The Dieppe route is the shortest, but not the most patronized as it is the long sea route, four hours being required for the channel passage. The steamers of the Calais route take from fifty-five to ninety minutes for the channel passage.

Lowest Ebb of the National Debt.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 31.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—When was the National debt lowest? BANKER.

[In 1835-36, under the last years of Jackson's administration, when it was about $37,000.]

The Division of History.

DANVILLE, Ill., Nov. 1.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—What are the divisions, or eras, of history? STUDENT.

[Three: Ancient, medieval, and modern. The first covers events occurring from the Creation to A. D. 476. The second, from 476 to 1492. The third, from 1492, the year of the discovery of America (which the world will soon celebrate in Chicago), onward. There are some historians who differ about this, but the division given is the generally accepted one.]

Your Quotation Is Wrong.

EVANSTON, Ill., Oct. 31.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I read this in "Hamlet": "Give me the man who is not passion slave, and I will wear him in my heart's core; yea, in my heart of hearts, as I do thee."

Should not "passion" have an apostrophe? STUDENT.

[You didn't read anything of the sort, unless you have a different edition of Shakspeare from any we have examined. The quotation is:

"Give me that man
That is not passion's slave," etc.

You see "passion" takes the apostrophe.]

Answer to "Country Housekeeper."

NEAR BELOIT, Wis., Oct. 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I am a farmer's wife, a country housekeeper, and consequently haven't as many facilities for getting information about everything as my city cousins. Tell me how to erase "indelible ink" from any cloth. COUNTRY HOUSEKEEPER.

[With pleasure. This is warranted by a chemist: Soak the cloth or such portion of it as has the ink on it in a solution of common salt. This produces a chloride of silver. After the soaking wash the cloth in ammonia or dip it in a solution of one ounce cyanide of potassium in four ounces of water. The mixture is poisonous and should be handled with care.]

It Was "a Chestnut."

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Nov. 1.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A young man in a debating society in this county said the other night that the appellation of "Father of His Country" as given to Washington was a chestnut. What did he mean? INQUIRER.

["Chestnut" is slang. It is the worst type of slang, provided there are any degrees in the vernacular of the streets and barrooms of the land. The young man should be ashamed of himself for using such a word anywhere. As to what he meant is another thing. He probably meant that others before Washington had received the title. It was given to Cicero before the days of the Christian era. Julius Cæsar, to Augustus, Andrew Doria, Louis XVI., Henry IV., and Louis XVIII. of France, each, had the title of "Father of the People."]

Washington as a Speaker.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—When and where did George Washington ever make a speech that was afterward referred to as eloquent and fervid? P. D. B.

[Washington was not noted for oratory. On the contrary he was often called "The Silent Man." As a letter-writer he was the most forcible that this or any other country has produced. There were times, however, when he spoke with energy and roused his hearers to enthusiasm. But it was only when he felt that the people were slow to see the truth. On one occasion he was a member of a convention that met at Williamsburg. A spirit of lethargy was prevalent. The British were doing as they pleased, and Washington had failed to convince his people that something more was expected from them than resolutions. He addressed the convention on its duty. One who heard that speech said—and his words have been preserved in all the biographies of Washington—"He made the most eloquent speech that ever was made." Washington, rising to his full height, said: "I will raise a thousand men, subsist them at my own expense, and march them to the relief of Boston." His words, says one of his biographers, "were full of fire. His blood was up, and the convention was in his power." P. D. B., this country has not produced a second George Washington. If you doubt this, analyze the man's character and learn what he had to contend with, and how he forced the fight from the very beginning in the face of opposition from his own countrymen.]

Immunity from Arrest of Congressmen.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Oct. 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I know that a member of Congress is granted immunity from arrest, but I have never known what was the precedent. Can you enlighten me? RAILROAD AGENT.

[There are some things which a Congressman cannot do and escape arrest. If he commit a felony or a breach of the peace, or commit treason, the Constitution will not stand in the way of the enforcement of the law. As to the precedent for the immunity enjoyed by legislative members the following was the first: In the year 1543 a member of the House of Commons was thrown into the debtors' prison. The House, hearing of the indignity, demanded through its Sergeant a release. The jailer and Sheriff refused. The Sergeant hit the Sheriff over the head with the mace. The Sergeant returned to the House worsted and without the member. The House in a body filed into the Lords' Chamber and informed their Highnesses of the trouble. The Lords were something like our Senators. They said they were not custodians of the dignity or rights of the Commons, and that the Commons must do whatever they thought best. The Commons appealed to the King, Henry VIII., who granted troops. When the troops arrived the Sheriff and jailer released the "Commoner." But the matter did not stop here. The magistrate who had issued the warrant for the member's arrest and the Sheriff who had it executed were confined in the Tower of London. The creditor and jailer were put in a common dungeon. That wasn't all. An act was passed canceling the debt of the member. What a lucky fellow! Thus was established a precedent which has given all legislative members a privilege not enjoyed by outsiders.]

BRIGHT OUTLOOK IN OHIO.

CHAIRMAN HAHN PREDICTS A REPUBLICAN PLURALITY OF 18,295.

Nine Congressmen and Possibly Eleven Claimed—Democrats Expect to Elect Fifteen Congressmen and Have a Plurality of 10,000—The Iowa Republican Committee Claims 8,000 to 15,000 Plurality and all the Congressmen; but One—Deputy Marshals Fired Upon in Arkansas—Political Miscellany.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—Chairman Hahn of the Republican State Executive Committee gives the following estimate of the result of the Ohio election Tuesday. It is based upon reports from all the Republican County Committees and consultations with them and other well-informed Republicans, and is considered a fair and conservative estimate. Reports have been received by him from a majority of the voting precincts in the State, but for the sake of easier computation and comparison pluralities only are given. Those counties accredited with Republican pluralities are as follows:

Adams	25	Lawrence	1,400
Ashtabula	3,950	Logan	1,350
Athens	1,750	Lorain	2,050
Belmont	725	Lucas	1,150
Carroll	625	Madison	325
Champaign	875	Mahoning	650
Clarke	1,425	Medina	1,100
Clinton	1,450	Meigs	1,450
Columbiana	1,960	Miami	1,050
Cuyahoga	3,200	Morgan	500
Delaware	339	Morrow	300
Fayette	1,000	Muskingum	275
Fulton	359	Noble	360
Gallia	1,300	Paulding	100
Geauga	1,650	Portage	525
Green	1,900	Preble	200
Guernsey	1,050	Ross	300
Hamilton	3,750	Scioto	1,050
Hancock	275	Summit	850
Hardin	175	Trumbull	2,600
Harrison	650	Union	1,150
Highland	125	Warren	1,400
Huron	1,100	Washington	400
Jackson	850	Williams	50
Jefferson	1,500	Wood	750
Knox	60		
Lake	1,725	Total	55,645

The counties giving Democratic pluralities and the estimates of same are as follows:

Allen	1,150	Monroe	1,900
Ashland	700	Montgomery	600
Auglaize	1,700	Ottawa	1,300
Brown	1,125	Perry	200
Butler	3,150	Pickaway	1,050
Clermont	200	Pike	375
Coshocton	725	Putnam	1,600
Crawford	2,150	Richland	1,150
Darke	800	Sandusky	725
Defiance	1,050	Seneca	950
Erie	175	Shelby	1,150
Fairfield	1,750	Stark	450
Franklin	1,050	Tuscarawas	800
Henry	1,200	Van Wert	175
Hocking	475	Vinton	175
Holmes	1,950	Wayne	600
Licking	1,250	Wyandot	700
Marion	850		
Mercer	1,950	Total	37,350

Net Republican plurality, 18,295.

Chairman Hahn also claims the election of nine Congressmen with a possibility of eleven in case a heavy Republican vote is polled. It will be noticed that in this estimate Chairman Hahn concedes a Democratic majority of 1,900 in Maj. McKinley's district. Medina, the only Republican county in the district, is set down for 1,100 plurality, while the other three counties—Stark, Wayne, and Holmes—pile up a Democratic plurality of 3,000. It is admitted, however, that Maj. McKinley will run far ahead of the rest of the Republican ticket.

The Democratic committee on reports from eighty-three of the eighty-eight counties claim their entire ticket will be elected if there is no falling off in the Democratic vote, and if 356,000 Democratic votes are polled they estimate the head of the ticket will be elected by a plurality of 10,000. The committee estimates fifteen Democratic Congressmen will be elected, though some of them may have small pluralities.

IOWA REPUBLICANS CONFIDENT.

They Claim All the Congressmen but One—Democrats Boastful.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—Chairman Mack of the Republican State Central Committee authorized the following statement tonight:

The Republican committee expects that the entire Republican State ticket will be elected by pluralities ranging from 8,000 to 12,000, with a probability that McFarland, for Secretary of State, will have nearly 15,000 plurality. We expect that the Republican candidates for Congress will be elected in every district except the Second. In the Fifth and Ninth Districts the contest is close, but our advices are favorable to the election of the Republican candidates in both districts, though the majority in either district may not be 500. I consider Gear in the First, Henderson in the Third, Lacy in the Sixth, and Flick in the Eighth Districts certain of good majorities. Sweney in the Fourth will, I believe, have from 800 to 1,000 majority, while of course Hays, for the short term and Hull for the long term in the Seventh, Dolliver in the Tenth, and Perkins in the Eleventh Districts will have rousing majorities.

Chairman Mack added that from all the information he could obtain it was believed that there would be a large vote polled throughout the State. The Democratic Committee tonight claimed the election of their State ticket from by 5,000 to 8,000 plurality. They said White, their candidate for State Treasurer, would run ahead of the rest of their ticket, as his name has been placed upon the Union Labor ticket in several counties. They claimed the election of three Congressmen positively and expected to get two more. They stated that they had reports from 1,000 voting precincts in the State and all of them indicate that a larger percentage of the Democratic vote would be polled this year than is usual in an off-year.

DEPUTY MARSHALS FIRED ON.

The Democratic Plan of Campaign Begun in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—A report reached Little Rock tonight that fifteen Deputy United States Marshals, who are in Lee County to subpœna witnesses for the Federal Court in the ballot-box stuffing cases of 1888, were fired upon while encamped last night. The officers did not return the fire, but prepared to resist another attack which was anticipated.

The Democrats of Lee County are determined to run the Marshals out of the county before the election, if possible, as their presence will give confidence to the colored men, who will vote for Featherston to a man. Lee County is the pivotal point in the First Congressional District, and every effort will be made to carry it for Cate, whom the Fifty-first Congress unseated in favor of Featherston. The citizens of Little Rock look for trouble on election-day, and the Deputy Marshal will be kept there to preserve order.

TAMMANY'S GREAT STRUGGLE.

Both Sides Claiming 20,000 Majority in New York City.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—[Special.]—One feature of previous Sundays before election missed this year has been the bunching and folding of ballots. The new law does away with that and thereby deprives many a girl the price of a new dress. Pasters take the place of the ballots, and these come from the printer in such convenient form that they require no additional handling. In nearly every section of the city today these pasters have been left at the houses of registered citizens by special messengers, so that the voter could have ample opportunity to make up his list of candidates.

Tomorrow the fine work of the political machinery of all factions will be set in running order, for it will be the day for the distribution of the boodle. Each of the leaders in Tammany Hall will call at the wigwam and receive his pasters and his boodle with his instructions. The leader will distribute what he gets to his captains, and the latter will be held responsible for the safety of his particular election district.

Both sides still claim a majority of 20,000 to 25,000. The betting is about 10 to 6 against Scott. Latest calculations, however, by the closest observers of local politics are that 225,000 votes will be polled, in which event it is hard to see how Tammany can win.

IN MARKING "ILLITERATE" BALLOTS.

Maryland Democrats Express Fears of Being Cheated by Election Officers.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—The appointment of United States supervisors of elections for this city and the counties composing the First and Fifth Congressional Districts, in which the Republicans fear attempts at fraud, caused a protest from the Democratic election officers and the State and city committees of that party. It was claimed that the presence of supervisors would interfere with the proper operation of the new Australian Ballot law. At a conference today of Chief Federal Supervisor Bond with the lawyers representing the Democrats, Chief Bond contended that the supervisors had the right to scrutinize the marking of "illiterate" ballots, for under the new law the chief opportunities for fraud lay in the right given the ballot clerks to mark tickets for those unable to mark them themselves. It was the duty of the Federal supervisors to see that every illiterate voter had his ticket marked as he desired. In order to avoid threatened serious trouble Mr. Bond agreed not to press the point at this election, but said that he would have a test case made so that the United States courts might establish a rule for the conduct of the next Congressional election.

PREACHED POLITICAL SERMONS.

Catholic Pastors in Milwaukee Urge Their Flocks to Vote the Democratic Ticket.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—In all of the German Catholic and in some of the Irish Catholic churches the pastors preached political sermons today. They urged their parishioners to vote the Democratic ticket Tuesday, and in some of the German Catholic the Democratic tickets were distributed after the morning services. No political services were held in the Lutheran churches today, but meetings of all the Lutheran congregations have been called for tomorrow night, when the pastors will distribute the Democratic tickets among the parishioners.

Thousands of illegal Democratic tickets are in circulation in Milwaukee, and the local bosses are making every effort to recover them. Through somebody's mistake the entire issue of 1,000,000 Democratic tickets for Milwaukee was printed eight inches long instead of six as required by the new law. Many of the tickets were put in circulation before the mistake was discovered. The entire lot is worthless and the printing offices will be kept busy until tomorrow night getting out a new issue.

Chairman Payne said tonight that the Republican poll of the State assures the reelection of Gov. Hoard and a Republican majority of twenty-four on joint ballot in the Legislature, eleven in the Senate, and thirteen in the Assembly.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

The Eleventh Indiana District Is Close.

WABASH, Ind., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—There is much apprehension on the part of members of both political parties regarding the result of the election in this (the Eleventh) Congressional District next Tuesday. The majority either way will not exceed 300, and with the hard fight the Republicans are making for Col. Briant it looks now as though he were the coming man. Martin, present Democratic Congressman, has made himself particularly obnoxious to the soldiers by his vote against the disability pension measure, his opposition to the existing Silver law, and his hostility to Chicago as the location for the World's Fair, and in addition to this his opponent is especially strong among the classes from whom Martin in 1888 derived his chief support. Col. Briant is a large employer of labor, is extensively engaged in farming, and is extremely popular among the working people of the district. Many Democratic members of the Farmers' Alliance are unfriendly to lawyer candidates, and when called upon to choose between an attorney and an agriculturist will support the latter. Col. Briant has served two terms in the Legislature as Representative from Huntington County, and his popularity is attested by his election to that office in a county which elected, with this exception, a full Democratic ticket by a majority of from 200 to 500. Col. Briant expects to poll the solid Republican vote in Huntington County and to receive the support of 200 Democrats. In this county he will get the party strength, and it is probable that a number of Democratic workingmen will vote for him. The district may be fairly considered doubtful, with the odds in favor of the Republicans, in the present canvass at least.

The Breckinridge "Assassination" Farce.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—The Democrats have had Frank Williams arrested for an alleged attempt to assassinate Clifton R Breckinridge at Center Ridge in Conway County. Some time ago Mr. Breckinridge admitted to Senator Berry that no attempt had been made to shoot him. The alleged "attempt to assassinate Breckinridge" was never believed to have been made by anybody in Little Rock. In fact, the more prominent Democrats of Arkansas have openly denounced the story as a deliberate lie. A careful canvass of the Second Congressional District shows that Breckinridge will be defeated beyond all question unless some unforeseen trick is sprung by his partisans.

Cannon Expects 1,000 Plurality.

DANVILLE, Ill., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—The canvass of Congressman Cannon was closed with his speech at Grape Creek to the miners last night. He will remain at his home in this city tomorrow and Tuesday. The mining vote will be divided between Mr. Cannon and Col. Jesse Harper, the industrial candidate. The Republican farmers to a man will vote the straight ticket. Mr. Cannon is in excellent health and voice and is looking much better than when he returned from Washington. His month of campaigning among his old friends and neighbors is a welcome change and rest for him. He expresses every confidence in his election, and will be much disappointed if his majority over Busey falls short of a thousand votes.

Guesses in Wisconsin and Connecticut.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—Republicans at the State Capital tonight are entirely at ease regarding the outcome of election Tuesday. They claim Hoard's election by from 13,000 to 15,000.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—Connecticut elects a full State ticket, four Congressmen, and members of the Legislature. The State ticket is in doubt, the Democrats have 3,000 plurality on a straight vote, but a clear majority is requisite to elect State officers. The Prohibition vote will probably offset the Democratic plurality and throw the election of the State ticket into the Legislature. This will be Republican by a reduced majority.

"Whooped the Saints Up."

SALT LAKE, Utah, Nov. 2.—[Special.]—The Mormon Bishops "whooped the saints up" this evening in the various ward religious meetings to turn out Tuesday and vote the People's ticket and to beware the unscrupulous Liberals, who would cheat the Mormons out of their vote if they could. The First President has just issued a circular calling upon the saints to establish parochial schools in the different city wards, where Mormon children may be gathered Saturday afternoons and taught the principles of Mormonism. The circular inveighs against the Gentile majority in the Board of Education for not allowing Mormon religious exercises in the schools.

Close of Mr. Payson's Campaign.

PAXTON, Ill., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—L. E. Payson, candidate for Congress in this district, spoke in this city and at Gibson this week, discussing current political issues. He is a logical reasoner, a clear thinker, and a good speaker. This will be his sixth term as a member of that body, as he has already served five terms with credit to the district and to the State as well. He has attained National prominence as a legislator as the author of the Land Grant bill. The silver legislation of Congress of the last two years was the joint work of Mr. Perkins of Kansas and Congressman Payson.

Tried to Gull the Preacher and the Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—[Special.]—Some designing person sent a prepared sermon to the Rev. Robert M. Stratton, pastor of the West Twenty-fourth Street M. E. Church, today. It was a fierce attack on Tammany. The newspapers were notified that Mr. Stratton would preach on city politics, and later in the evening manifold copies of the sermon were sent to all the newspapers. Mr. Stratton did not deliver the sermon.

One of Ed Wilson's Tricks.

CARBONDALE, Ill., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—When the F. M. B. A. tickets arrived here today it was discovered that the names of all the candidates for State offices were printed thereon with the exception of Franz Amberg, Republican candidate for State Treasurer. The name of Ed S. Wilson, Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, alone appeared for that office.

Wilson was repudiated by the F. M. B. A. at Springfield, and how he secured the omission of Amberg's name from the tickets is a mystery.

Cicero Lindley Is All Right.

ALTON, Ill., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—Republicans here are confident of success. Speakers who have been stumping the district are coming in today to hear Cullom, and report that doubtful localities are wheeling into line, and that the election of Lindley by a good majority is assured. Locally, a good deal of knifing is being done, and the main fight is between the candidates for the State Senatorship, Coppinger (Dem.) and Culp (Rep.)

Blaine's Speech Will Make Votes.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—The speech of Secretary of State Blaine in Philadelphia last night has made a deep impression in this end of the State. William Flinn, a former adherent of C. L. Magee, but now working for the straight Republican ticket, estimates that fully 5,000 Republicans in and about Pittsburg who had intended voting for Pattison are back in the ranks.

Alliance Candidate Withdraws.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 2.—Albert Allan, the Farmers' Alliance candidate for Congress in the Sixth District, has withdrawn in favor of A. B. Chapman, the Democratic candidate.

The Plumber's Charge.

The plumber came down like a wolf on the fold,
And his pockets were bulging with silver and gold.
Nine hours and a half he made love to the cook,
And eighty-one dollars he charged on his book.
—*Boston Traveller.*

IT WILL HURT NEW YORK.

DISCRIMINATION SHOWN IN THE NEW EXPRESS SCHEDULE.

The Rates Favor Other Eastern Cities at the Expense of the Metropolis—A General Advance to Western Points to Be Effected—Two New Plays to Be Produced This Week—Editor Dana, Just Returned from Abroad, Tells How the McKinley Bill Is Regarded In Europe.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—[Special.]—As a result of the recent traffic arrangement between the Adams, American, National, Northern Pacific, Southern, Wells-Fargo, United States, and Baltimore and Ohio Express companies, a new schedule of rates has just been issued here, and is likely to cause much dissatisfaction among New York patrons. The new schedule was circulated in the express offices yesterday, but has not yet been made public. It means a considerable increase in the cost of shipping perishable goods.

The part of the schedule that will probably cause most discontent among New York patrons of the companies is that which deals with Western points. It makes the rates from this city to these places 25 cents higher than those from Baltimore, Washington, and Philadelphia, and on a parity with those of Boston. For instance, the old rate to Chicago was $2, while the new rate is $2.50; to Evanston, Ill., rate increased from $2.25 to $2.75; Joliet, $2.25 to $2.75; Peoria, $2.75 to $3.25; Quincy, $3 to $3.75; Rock Island, $3.25 to $3.75.

Outside of Illinois these are specimens of increased rates: Leading Montana points, $10 to $11.50; Fargo, $5.50 to $6.50; Denver, $8 to $8.50; St. Louis, $2.50 to $3; Kansas City, $4 to $4.50; St. Paul and Minneapolis, $4 to $4.50; Stillwater, $4 to $4.75; Council Bluffs, Sioux City, and Omaha, $4 to $4.50; Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, $1.75 to $2.25; Cincinnati and Toledo, $1.75 to $2; Cleveland, $1.50 to $1.75.

The rates to California remain unchanged probably because they were so high before that the companies could not conscientiously advance them, but packages for Galveston, Tex., will have to pay 50 cents more; for Milwaukee, Wis., 75 cents more; and for Ogden and Salt Lake City 50 cents more, or $10.50 per 100 pounds.

AT THE NEW YORK THEATERS.

Two New Plays to Be Witnessed This Week by the Gothamites.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—[Special.]—The Broadway and the Bowery will divide this week's novelty in the drama. At the East Side Windsor tomorrow night Annie Ward Tiffany, an actress who has been a quarter of a century before the public as a comedienne, will for the first time face a New York audience as a star. Her play is "The Stepdaughter," by Livingston R. Shewlt, who had a hand in writing "The Shadows of a Great City."

The Kendals will make a change from "The Squire" to "All for Her" at the Fifth Avenue Thursday evening of this week. "All for Her" is a Dramatization of Dickens' "A Tale of Two Cities."

The Columbus has a comparative novelty in Pauline Hall's first city appearance as a star at the head of her own company. Her opera is the familiar "Anorita," in which she scored her best Casino hit.

THINKS CASSIN IS INNOCENT.

Bookmaker Carlin Believes Somebody Else Stole His Tin Box.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—[Special.]—George H. Carlin, the Chicago bookmaker and partner of Bernard Sanders, also of Chicago, whose tin box containing $16,000 was stolen from the safe of the Hotel Vendome in September and for the theft of which Henry Cassin, one of the hotel bell-boys, was convicted of larceny Oct. 15, makes a sensational statement today tending to prove Cassin innocent and to place serious suspicion in another quarter. So convinced is Carlin that Cassin was not the real thief that he intends to do what he can for the lad's pardon.

Mr. Carlin said tonight: "I do not believe that boy is guilty and I am going to do what I can to save him. I have lost my half of $12,000 and I never expect to get a cent of it back again, but I do not want to make a lad whom I believe to be innocent or the theft suffer for it. Mr. Plaut is legally responsible for the money that has been lost so far as my partner and I are concerned. He incurred the responsibility when the money was deposited in the safe. He acknowledges the responsibility when the tin box was missed. But he has never made good the loss and I do not expect he ever will. Within a very short time after the box disappeared I found Mr. Plaut was in the most desperate financial straits—in fact, on the verge of bankruptcy. Therefore his assignment did not at all surprise me.

"I know and can prove it that Mr. Plaut owes $10,000 which he lost at faro at Phil Daly's Long Branch establishment. He promised to pay it last September, but didn't, and then acknowledged that his finances were in the worst kind of shape; that he was, in fact, like a drowning man clutching at straws. I know, too, that he played roulette at Saratoga with $50 chips and dropped $15,000.

"He is a plunger at race tracks. He has been doing some heavy gambling since his failure. But after the disappearance of our box some of the bookmakers insisted that he should pay cash down every time, and that limited his operations. But I have wandered from Cassin to Plaut; singular, isn't it?

"Here is a query that ought to be answered: What became of the cash book? Why was that hidden when the certificates of deposit or other things were found? Its possession would be equally incriminating. What object could the boy have in retaining possession of it or hiding it where it could not be found? It seems to me that the box was stolen by somebody who would have an interest in preventing us from proving how much money there was in it. This is the case in a nutshell. The evidence against the boy was purely circumstantial. The possibility that others who could get at the safe easier than the boy might have taken the box was not considered. It ought to have been before convicting the boy. I believe that the man who stole the money was some one who needed ready cash badly and was willing to take desperate risks."

TALK WITH EDITOR DANA.

How European Nations Regard the McKinley Bill—Influence of Minister Reid.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—[Special.]—Editor Charles A. Dana, accompanied by Mrs. Dana, returned from Europe on La Champagne, the French steamship, which arrived this morning. The cartoonists who have made Mr. Dana's full-bearded face so familiar to the public in so many satirical ways will have to present a new picture of him, if they wish it to be true to life, for somewhere in his rambles abroad he fell a victim to a French barber, and instead of his former somewhat patriarchal beard he comes home with one of the short, pointed, and rather dudish trim affected by members of the Chamber of Deputies.

"Did you hear much of the McKinley bill while on the other side?" Mr. Dana was asked.

"Yes, there was much talk about it. People seemed to be very much afraid of its results."

"Was this sentiment more noticeable in one country than another?"

"Yes; France seemed to feel most strongly about the measure. Paris, of course, was the most emphatic in its expressions. But I think that this fear of it is dying away. When I left Havre there did not seem to be nearly so much anger concerning it."

"To what do you attribute the change?"

"I should say to the influence of Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the Minister of this country to France. Mr. Reid, by power of his frequent and courteous discussion of the subject with French diplomats, has lessened the anger which was certainly manifested when the bill was passed. Mr. Reid is exceedingly popular in Paris, not only by reason of his ability as the representative of the United States, but because of his social character and his splendid entertainments."

Mr. Dana, as is habitual with him when he goes to the other side of the Atlantic, returned with new treasures for his splendid collection of ceramics. With the exception of some exquisite pieces of Venetian glass his collection this time has been confined to Oriental porcelains and bronzes.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Political Workers Put in a Busy Day in the Barrooms.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—[Special.]—The Sunday before election in New York is always a hoopla sort of day among the political "workers," and today has been no exception to the rule. Under the wide-open administration of Tammany every barroom has had its steady stream of visitors, and bad liquor and bad grammar were the main elements in heated discussions of the situation. Most of the candidates, however, kept themselves close at home, accessible only to intimate friends, or hid in club-rooms away from the "striker," unlike the practice of only a few years ago, when the candidate sought the voter instead of the latter searching for the candidate.

Sugar Refineries Closing Down.

The closing down of the Brooklyn Sugar Refining company a week ago has been followed by the closing of Havemeyer & Elder's refinery, from which place 200 men were discharged Saturday night. Altogether nearly 700 sugar-house laborers are now idle, with the prospect of the number being increased to 1,500 when all the raw sugar remaining in the other refineries is consumed. The object of closing down is to await the entry of free raw sugar after April 1 next.

SERMONS ARE IMMORTAL.

Prof. Swing Says They Will Pass Into the Next Age.

Prof. Swing in his sermon at Central Music Hall yesterday spoke on the present condition of the sermon, taking for his text:

From that time Jesus began to preach.

"A witty, if not wise, clergyman of London," said the minister, "has announced a final failure of the sermon. He thinks the pulpit should come almost to an end, and that he might teach by example as well as by argument. He has preached some discourses which were only a minute long. Such a trifling circumstance has made millions of persons ask each other whether the sermon has accomplished its mission, and can do no more good in the world.

"The sermon cannot well be overthrown because it rests upon the perpetual basis of the power of speech. All forms of verbal utterance may pass through many modifications, but we cannot conceive of a time when men will not talk to each other. It was feared fifty years ago that printed thought would destroy the spoken words of society, but the result has been rather to increase it. Where a hundred years ago there would be one talker to a hundred listeners there now are an almost equal number of both.

"The London clergyman has probably mistaken the voice of his own feelings for a change in the age. Man can talk long, a quarter of a century perhaps, till he feels that he has said the final words.

"Instead of nearing the end, the pulpit is just unveiling the portrait of its duty. It perceives that it must deal with the morals of the world. It must cheer onward all other noble pursuits. It is the advocate of the slave the drunkard's family, the toiler, and all who are oppressed. Even the dumb brute expects the pulpit to hear the sound of the blows inflicted upon it.

"The preacher has a right to lament only that he himself is fading, or must fade, but we must not mistake our own gray hairs for the decline of the human race and its products. Thus the hearts that write sermons will fail, but the sermon will pass into the next age and century. It is only the language of man to man. It is a part of thought. It is high, pure, and immortal."

The Word of God Shall Stand Forever.

At the People's Church yesterday morning the Rev. Dr. Thomas spoke of the lessons of autumn, taking as his text these words from Isaiah:

The voice said cry. And he said, what shall I cry? All flesh is grass and the goodliness thereof as the flower of the field. The grass withereth and the flower fadeth, but the Word of our God shall stand forever.

"The silence of Nature is impressive," said Dr. Thomas, "the light of the sun, the shadows of night, come without noise. Noiseless is the flight of the earth through space, and only the winds and the waters are heard, the one sighing round the roof tree, the other beating on the shore.

"The pressure is upon man to speak for the world about him. The voice said unto him, cry. But what shall I cry? I seem to be in a world of death; the grass withers the flowers fade, and even the people seem dead. But the voice said say this: 'But the Word of our God shall stand forever.'

"Nature shows the continuity of man and his life in spite of the changes through which he passes. Were there not the changeless beneath the changing the mind life of the world would have no continuity.

"The story of the manger, the garden, the cross, still stand. In its midst stands the great sufferer who lived not for himself, who died not for himself. And today in that incarnated life the weak find strength, the suffering comfort, and the despairing hope."

Argyle Park's M. E. Church.

Epworth M. E. Church in Argyle Park was dedicated yesterday. It was owing to the efforts of Prof. Nightingale that the church was erected. He organized the Methodists of Argyle Park and Edgewater, and the new building was the result. The structure is not yet complete, and $5,000 of the $25,000 cost remains unpaid. The building is unique in design, being constructed of Wisconsin boulders. The style is a mixture of Norman and early English, and the church proper has a seating capacity of 500.

The building is located at Berwin and Goodwin streets.

The Rev. William A. Burch is pastor and conducted yesterday's services, assisted by the Rev. Charles L. Chase and the Rev. Robert McIntyre. The latter preached from the subject:

When you pray say "Our Father."

Interest was added to the services by the large number of children who participated in the afternoon Sundayschool services. Mr. Slocum led the school and a telling address was made by Mr. Burch.

Dr. Campbell at Jefferson Park.

The Rev. Frederick W. Campbell of Boston preached his inaugural sermon at the Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church yesterday morning on "The Spiritual Worship of God," from the text in John iv., 24:

God is a spirit, and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth.

Mr. Campbell succeeds Prof. Marquis, who has been supplying the church for the last three years. The church was handsomely decorated with flowers. Seeboeck presided at the organ as usual.

"Honor All Men."

The Rev. A. J. Canfield, formerly of the Church of Our Father in Brooklyn, preached his initiation sermon yesterday morning as pastor of St. Paul's Universalist Church, Prairie avenue and Thirtieth street.

The text, "Honor All Men," was considered in all its bearings on practical life. The speaker argued that no man, whether rich or poor, good or bad, was totally without gifts from God, which entitled him to the consideration of his fellow-men. Members of the congregation who might be taking an active part in the present political campaign were reminded of their duty not to permit their work to be of such a character as to degrade their fellow-men, who happened to be members of the opposing party.

Annual Masonic Religious Exercises.

The annual religious exercises participated in by Landmark Lodge of Masons were held last evening in the Church of the Transfiguration, Forty-third street, near Cottage Grove avenue. The Rev. Dr. Delafield officiated and delivered a stirring sermon on the occasion. A special musical program arranged for the occasion by Chorister Bradbury was rendered. A feature of the program was a solo, "Seek Ye the Lord," by Robert White.

A Landlord Who Squealed.

A Detroit drummer who was stopping at a hotel in an Ohio town found fault with the coffee, and the landlord said to him, in the presence of three or four other guests:

"You Michigan people drink so much root coffee that you can't tell the real stuff when you see it."

"What do you call it?" asked the drummer.

"O. G. Java, sir, and the very best."

"I'll bet you $25 it isn't."

"Done!"

"I am a chemist, and have part of my outfit with me. Get me a sample of that coffee and I'll tell you what it is."

He went to his room as a bluff, and in about five minutes the landlord came up and put a $5 bill into his hand and said:

"Take this and call the bet off."

"But I want to anal——"

"Analyze be hanged! It's Rio, and second-class at that, but I don't want to be given away. I've bluffed over forty drummers in the last year, and if I hadn't been told that you traveled for a grindstone quarry instead of a drug house I'd never put up the money."—*Detroit Free Press.*

"Silver" Flint Sued for Divorce.

Frank S. Flint, more commonly known as "Old Silver," has been made defendant in a divorce suit. Mrs. Flint was seen last night at the horse show. She said:

"I will say nothing at all. Frank is a good fellow and I'm not going to say one word against him. Besides, I do not wish this matter made public. That is all that has kept me from taking the step I now have long ago."

Mrs. Flint further said that Frank had been spending too much time lately in saloons.

FIGHTING CLERICALISM.

PERE HYACINTHE WARNS FRANCE OF COMING DANGER.

After Leaning Toward Atheism the Republic Is Now Lapsing Into Clericalism—Pupils of the Jesuits Swarming in the Military Colleges—French Churches Advised to Reject the Authority of the Pope—Jameson's Brother Says Stanley's Course Is Unfair—Foreign Notes.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—Père Hyacinthe today commenced a campaign against clericalism in his own church with a vigorous address. He said that the Republic was firmly established, but that after leaning toward atheism there was now danger of its lapsing into clericalism. Pupils of the Jesuits, he said, were beginning to swarm in the military colleges, and the Republic threatened to become a clerical Government after the most bigoted pattern of the South American Republics. He thought this was due to the Republicans shutting their eyes to the power of religion in society, and he advocated the national churches rejecting the authority of the Pope, allowing priests to marry, and abolishing the confessional.

ASKS STANLEY TO BE HONORABLE.

Jameson's Brother Wants Him to State His Whole Case Against the Rear Guard.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Jameson's brother writes to the *Times* asking its assistance in prevailing upon Stanley to pursue an honorable course by publishing the whole of his case against the rear guard instead of waiting until everything has been said from the other side. His present course, the writer says, gives Stanley the advantage of presenting a case for dead men to answer. Had they been living Stanley would have been compelled to substantiate his insinuations in a court of law; but now there is no appeal except to the bar of public opinion. The writer adds: "I have had too sad an experience of his consideration for others to risk an appeal to it."

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The Killed and Wounded in the Recent Fight at Vitu.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The British fleet has returned to Zanzibar from Vitu. The total number of British wounded in the recent fight was thirteen whose injuries were only slight. From eighty to ninety of the enemy were killed and wounded, all being slaves and natives, not Arabs as reported.

Spaniards Are for Protection.

MADRID, Nov. 2.—The proceedings of the Tariff Commission, whose sittings have just ended, have been of a most marked protectionist character. Recognized free-traders even tacitly accepted the proposals of the commission. Señor Morel, the President of the commission, a stanch free-trader, disappointed his friends by his attitude. The heavy duty which is proposed to place on imported coal and exported iron and copper ore will, it is asserted, prove disastrous to the trade of the country if the measure becomes a law.

Liberal Gains in England and Wales.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Municipal elections were held in England and Wales yesterday. Where the results turned on politics the Conservatives gained fifty-nine and the Liberals eighty-seven seats.

A leading feature of the returns from the municipal elections is the fact that not a single dissident Liberal success is yet recorded. Labor candidates won some seats from the Conservatives. The *Chronicle* says that the results of the elections make a bad outlook for the Government and show what will happen in the event of an appeal to the country.

One Result of Balfour's Tour.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—As a result of Mr. Balfour's Irish tour the Government has given £3,000 for the purpose of deepening the harbor of Ballina, for which an appropriation has been desired for a long time.

The *Times* correspondent at Rome says that the pastoral letter recently issued by the Irish Bishops was due to pressure from the Vatican, but that, notwithstanding this fact, its language is considered to be evasive.

Forced Their Way Into the Church.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 2.—A crowd of Cephalonians forced their way into the Greek church at Galeta today, and performed their devotions by themselves in the absence of a priest as a protest against the recent general closing of the Greek churches. The police at first offered resistance, but soon yielded to the people. Wahran Bey has again been arrested for Armenian intrigues.

Mrs. Piercey's Victims Buried.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The funeral of Mrs. Hogg and her baby, who were murdered by Mrs. Piercey in South Hampstead Oct. 24, took place today and was attended by an enormous crowd. The interment was in Finchley Cemetery. The husband of the murdered woman, whose relations with Mrs. Piercey were the prime cause of the tragedy, was among the mourners. He was the object of many threatening utterances and demonstrations.

Will Entertain the Czar's Son.

VIENNA, Nov. 2.—The Czar has consented that the Czarowitz abandon his incognito while here. Emperor Francis Joseph will meet the Czarowitz at the railway station and entertain him at the imperial palace.

Cardinals to Discuss the Social Question.

ROME, Nov. 2.—The Pope is about to create a commission of Cardinals to engage in discussion of the social question. It is probable that Cardinal Mermillex will be appointed President of the commission.

Subscribing for Garibaldi's Monument.

PARIS, Nov. 2—The fund for the monument in honor of Garibaldi is receiving many subscriptions in France, a fact that shows that a better feeling toward Italy exists among the French people.

Brief Notes by Cable.

Baron Wissmann will embark at Marseilles for East Africa Nov. 12.

Belgium has proposed the renewal of the Latin union for five years.

Count von Moltke will devote to charity birthday contributions amounting to 160,000 marks.

The Paris *Figaro* says that Lord Salisbury and Rustem Pasha are engaged on the preliminaries of an Anglo-Turkish convention respecting Africa.

Grand Duke Nicholas, who became insane during the recent army maneuvers in Volhynia, is now completely paralyzed and in a comatose condition. There is no danger of a violent crisis.

OCTOBER COTTON CROP STATEMENT.

The Movement Larger than That of Any Previous Month.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 2.—The October crop statement, issued yesterday by Secretary Hester of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, shows the largest movement of cotton during any single month in the history of the trade, the total number of bales brought into sight during the thirty-one days having reached 1,731,803, against 1,631,219 in October, 1889—an increase of 100,484. The statistics of the trade prior to the current year show that on only three occasions have the monthly movements reached as high as 1,600,000 bales. These were in October and November, 1889, and in December, 1887.

Northern spinners took during October 311,156 bales, against 223,298 last year, increasing the total since Sept. 1 to 445,653, against 333,609 last year, and 461,860 the year before. This makes their average weekly takings for the season 51,142 bales, against 38,283 last year, and 53,000 the year before. Foreign exports for two months have been 1,241,576, showing an excess over the heavy shipments last season of 85,154, and over the same period year before last of 474,407. The gain in foreign exports during October compared with last October has been 31,849. Stocks at the seaboard and twenty-nine leading Southern interior markets at the close of October were 756,456, against 765,003 the same date last year, and 811,739 the year before. Including port and interior stocks left over from the previous season, and the number of bales of the current crop brought into sight during the two months, the supply has been 2,655,170, against 2,363,670 last year, and 2,135,270 the year before. Up to this date last year 31.46 per cent of the crop had been marketed, and for September and October of 1888 the percentage of the crop brought into sight was 27.96. With all this large movement to market, showing an excess to date of 283,120 over last season and 643,380 over the season before last, the supply has moved off so rapidly to foreign and domestic consumers that stocks at the close of October were but 91,456 bales larger than at this time last year, and 44,719 ahead of this date in 1888.

From the Other Side.

He—"I was reading the other day of a girl who dropped dead while she and her sweetheart were eating oysters."

She—"Possibly her surprise at being asked gave her heart-disease."—*Philadelphia Times.*

ON THE EUROPEAN EXCHANGES.

The Markets Weak with Lower Prices Except at Berlin.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Discount eased after the settlement, but became firm again on the report that the Bank of England was borrowing money. The quotations were 4¾@4. On the Stock Exchange during the week there was experienced a further shrinkage of prices, though the settlement passed off better than the most sanguine had expected. Only two small failures were announced, both dealers in the American department. The renewed break in prices was largely due to the continued pressure of sales under the private liquidation of accounts dating back prior to the settlement. Considerable parcels of stock passed out of the hands of operators not able to hold them for better times. The public, in spite of lower prices, abstain from investing. Finally the chronic state of depression in New York has a sympathetic influence on every department here, disheartening operators.

Friday's business was the best of the week and offered a gleam of hope that the worst was over. Even American railroads showed signs of recovery. The week's variations in prices include the following decreases: Louisville and Nashville, 2; Union Pacific, 1¾; Northern Pacific, 1½; Norfolk improvement bonds, 1; Central Pacific, Denver common, Lake Shore, Mexican Central, New York, Ontoria and Western, Norfolk preferred, Ohio and Mississippi, and New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, ½ each; Canadians showed marked depression. Grand Trunk debenture fives lost 5; do first preferred 4; do seconds preferred 3, and do third preference and guaranteed 1½. Sir Henry Tyler's statement failed to restore confidence in the future of the Grand Trunk, while the decreased traffic does not stimulate buying. Silver securities were irregular; the latest tendency was upwards, and rupee paper closed ¼ better on the week. Mexican Railway ordinary rose 2¼; and do firsts and seconds 1½. Brewery shares were firm; Allsopps and Bass advanced 2 and New York ½. Cunard Steamship shares fell ½. Nitrate shares were very flat; Primitivas dropped 1½.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—The bourse was closed yesterday (All-Saints' Day). Business was dull throughout the week. Three per cent rentes show a fall for the week of 5 centimes, Rio Tintos a fall of 7½ francs, and Bank of France shares a fall of 20 francs. Crédit Fonciers shares show a rise of 4¾ francs for the week. Panamas are quoted nominally at 40. The official liquidator of the canal company denies that the negotiations of Lieut. Wyse with the Columbian Government for an extension of the canal concessions have been ruptured. He admits, however, that the process of effecting a settlement with Colombia is slow and full of difficulty. Reliable advices from the Isthmus of Panama describe the canal works as wrecked, and say that even traces of the excavations made are vanishing. The construction machinery is stated to be worthless now, and its condition so bad that it is beyond bringing the price of old iron.

The Brazilian Government has concluded negotiations with the Société Général for a railway loan. This is the first European loan of the Brazilian Republic.

The Crédit Mobilier has acquired the works of the Société des Metaux for 18,000,000 francs.

BERLIN, Nov. 2.—On the boerse the week past prices were firm, with a rising tendency. Yesterday's closing quotations include: Prussian consols, 106.30; Mexican sixes, 94.40; Deutsche Bank, 164.50; Handelsgesellschaft, 162; Laura Mine, 149; German Lloyd's, 148.50; rubles, 246.30; short exchange on London, 20.35; long do, 20.14; private discount, 4⅝. A generally credited report that the Reichs Bank will reduce its rate early next week has had the effect of adding 25,000,000 marks' worth of gold to the bullion stock largely in French coins and Japanese yens. The new Imperial 3 per cent bonds have recovered to 87, their issue price. Rumors that the Russian Government will return to the system of specie payments are discredited here. Its paper ruble issues represent over 1,000,000,000 rubles, while its specie reserve barely amounts to 250,000,000 rubles.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 2.—Business on the boerse was limited during the week past, but the tone of the market was firm. The closing quotations of yesterday include: Hungarian gold rents 89.90; Italian fives, 93.10; Russian fours, 98.10; Spanish fours, 75.60; Austrian credit, 269; Austrian silver rentes, 78.50; short exchange on London, 20.35.

CLEARINGS FOR THE WEEK.

The Principal Commercial Centers Report an Increase Over Last Year.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 2.—Clearing-House statement for the week ending Nov. 1:

		Inc.	Dec.
New York	$731,139,867	....	1.4
Boston	104,372,101	3.8	....
Chicago	87,196,000	29.9	....
Philadelphia	68,223,404	....	22.7
St. Louis	21,619,019	18.8	....
San Francisco	20,506,150	17.8	....
Pittsburg	15,520,963	14.8	....
Baltimore	12,935,819	....	4.1
Cincinnati	12,485,200	6.5	....
New Orleans	12,466,712	....	2.9
Kansas City	10,171,260	21.0	....
Milwaukee	8,958,000	47.3	....
Buffalo	7,625,877	157.6	....
Minneapolis	8,641,647	30.6	....
Galveston	7,885,290	211.7	....
Louisville	7,328,052	....	2.8
Detroit	5,636,223	16.2	....
Cleveland	5,426,443	29.4	....
Providence	5,852,900	3.6	....
Omaha	5,854,614	44.1	....
Denver	4,111,678	14.6	....
St. Paul	5,119,316	....	0.1
Indianapolis	2,156,860	2.7	....
Columbus	4,228,900	96.8	....
Dallas	2,904,183	45.4	....
Duluth	2,411,524	110.9	....
Memphis	3,407,562	5.7	....
Portland	2,312,320	20.2	....
Richmond	1,951,884	....	1.4
Hartford	1,827,375	....	7.2
Washington	1,817,698	78.3	....
Fort Worth	2,049,005	15.5	....
Peoria	1,900,762	33.8	....
St. Joseph	1,687,125	36.4	....
Portland, Me.	1,396,244	13.8	....
Norfolk	1,662,645	50.3	....
Worcester	1,391,249	0.6	....
New Haven	1,172,947	1.4	....
Springfield	1,266,741	7.1	....
Seattle	1,163,588	....	14.0
Tacoma	1,247,407	93.2	....
Sioux City	1,076,783	28.8	....
Lowell	1,083,346	40.0	....
Syracuse	817,556	12.6	....
Wilmington	738,363	3.8	....
Wichita	695,803	20.3	....
Grand Rapids	705,651	3.1	....
Birmingham	576,336	10.9	....
Lincoln	661,273	60.2	....
Los Angeles	888,473	33.4	....
Chattanooga	538,000	45.4	....
Des Moines	584,706	....	10.9
Topeka	410,437	3.5	....
New Bedford	386,338	....	1.3
Lexington, Ky	451,500	....	16.6
Montreal	9,298,378	....	5.3
Halifax	1,040,051	....	0.5
*Salt Lake City	1,740,490	....	....
Houston	4,710,114	....	....
*Nashville	2,081,992	....	....
*Toledo	1,218,408	....	....
*Rochester	1,323,774	....	....
Total	$1,275,643,402	2.4	....
Outside New York	494,503,535	9.1	....

*Not included in totals; no clearing-house last year.

Hardee and a Raw Recruit.

Gen. Hardee, the famous tactician and Confederate commander, was a strict disciplinarian. One day, while commanding in the southwest, he rode out on picket line, and, much to his surprise, found a sentry, a raw recruit, sitting on a rail fence munching a piece of bacon. The General appeared not to see him until he got abreast of him, and then drew his horse up, expecting to find the sentry at a present. He was nothing of the kind; but sat munching away as unconcernedly as though he was in his native mountains. "Do you know who I am?" demanded Gen. Hardee, in his severest tones. "Stranger, I 'low I don't." "I am Gen. Hardee, and ——" Without stopping to hear the remainder of his sentence the raw recruit slowly climbed down from the fence, and shambling into the road extended his hand as he said: "How air yer, Gineral? I'm mighty glad to see yer lookin' so peart."—*Boston Traveller.*

Schaper's Statue of Goethe.

A letter has been received by the Schwabenverein of this city from F. Schaper, the artist whose monument of Goethe at Berlin has been selected by Carl Haerting during his recent trip to Europe to serve as a model for the Goethe statue which is to be erected in Lincoln Park. Mr. Schaper expresses strong preference for marble over bronze for the monument. It is probable that the committee will decide to reproduce only the statue of Goethe on a plain granite pedestal leaving out the minor groups of the original monument, the object being to have a design similar to that of the Schiller monument in Lincoln Park, near which the new statue is to be placed.

The Trouble with Elasticity.

"Our financial system is very elastic," said Kirby Stone, apropos of the recent Treasury purchase of bonds.

"Very," returned Upson Downes, sadly. "I always get stung on the return snap, unfortunately."—*Puck.*

The Rise in the Price of Beer.

And now it is said the price of beer will go up in consequence of the tax on Canadian malt This may put more spirit into the campaign.

IRISH PATRIOTS ARRIVE.

[Continued from first page.]

visitors expressed the deepest sympathy for all true Irish-Americans and all liberal Americans for the Irish cause. Among other things it said:

"As the messengers of hope from a struggling people to a free people we extend to you the hand of warm friendship. We believe in your policy of home rule for Ireland as advocated by Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell. We believe that it is the only means that will put an end to the discord of centuries and conduce to the true union between the English and the Irish people—a willing union founded on friendship and mutual interests and not a forced union founded on oppression and hate.

"We believe the truest friendship and warmest sympathy we can extend to Ireland is to furnish you the means necessary to remove the cause of recurring famine and ever present distress. This we feel can be accomplished only by the rescue of your land from political slavery by the substitution of self-government for the present persecution to which it is subjected. Today the law that is a protection to the people of England is made an instrument of torture and injustice to the citizens of Ireland, under which condition peace, prosperity, and the pursuit of happiness are an impossibility.

"This we would assist you in remedying, and with full confidence in the wisdom, integrity, loyalty, and fidelity of the Irish Parliamentary party we have pleasure in welcoming its delegated representatives to America and inviting you to the broadest hospitality to which your grand mission, your cause, and privilege entitle you.

"Say to the people of Ireland and to your comrades in the British Parliament the heart of free America is with them in this contest. The mission you represent interests not alone men of Irish birth and blood but men of other nationalities, and the heart of every true American responds to the appeal for help to break the chain which fetters Ireland."

The address was signed by Gov. Hill, Mayor Grant, President Patrick Gleason of the Municipal Council of the National League, Eugene Kelly, Chairman of the Parliamentary Fund Association, and the chief officers of the Irish societies.

Reception in the Evening.

This evening the Parliamentary Fund Association gave a reception to the delegates at the Hoffman House. About 200 invited guests were present. Among them were Eugene Kelly, Robert Roosevelt, Judges Morgan, J. O'Brien, and Fitzgerald, Mayor Grant, ex-Mayor Grace, Bourke Cockran, Gen. O'Beirne, and President Gleason of the Municipal Council of the National League. The address of welcome was read by James A. O'Gorman, and each of the delegates made a brief speech.

Mr. Dillon dwelt briefly upon the situation in England and Ireland, laying particular stress upon the crisis that is at hand. He made a sterring appeal for aid and pictured the condition of his own constituency—the poorest in Ireland. The potato crop, he said, was a total failure. It was a question of life and death there.

Mr. O'Brien said he asked that his men be not struck down in the last hour of a winning battle, when American hearts and purses could save them.

T. D. Sullivan said he took pride in saying "he was a proclaimed criminal." He said sympathy for his cause was growing in England. Prejudice was passing away.

At Autumn's Bier.

Gaunt limbs thin shadows cast on red-leaved ground,
Brown reeds and weeds with seedless heads are crowned;
In well-reaped fields lie rotting stubble rows,
Seared willows weep where sluggish current flows.
The sun sinks early, cutting short the day,
And night fast gathers o'er the brown decay;
The ivy, deathlike, clings to crumbling wall,
While one by one its sapless tendrils fall.
The meek-eyed kine browse 'round the barnyard stack,
In the chimney-place the green logs smoke and crack;
The thin blue smoke now slowly creeps on high—
Blue-black against the steel-blue autumn sky.
At early dusk lights flash from window pane,
But ere night's old their bright reflections wane;
Then silence steals o'er all the blighted things—
No green leaves rustle, and no sweet bird sings.
In dark, chill morn, mid all this ruin sere,
The winter's born—on Autumn's leafy bier!
—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

Pete McCartney's Secret.

While Pete McCartney, the notorious counterfeiter, was languishing in prison and dying from exhaustion, he possessed the secret which would disclose the hiding place of over a million dollars' worth of the best counterfeit notes ever produced in America. To the last he refused to tell his secret, and he died starving himself because he saw no chance of a pardon.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

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That Hood's Sarsaparilla is so successful as a remedy for catarrh? The reason is simple enough. Catarrh is really a disease of the blood, and Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood. If you did not have catarrh you might have some other form of blood disease, such as scrofula or salt rheum. While it eliminates all impurities from the blood, Hood's Sarsaparilla also tones and builds up the system, and thus overcomes that tired feeling, cures indigestion, and creates a good appetite.

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IN THE CLOSE DISTRICTS.

PREDICTIONS AS TO THE RESULT IN THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

Democratic Managers Claiming Anywhere from Thirty to Fifty Majority in the Next House—Republicans Are Confident—Gerrymanders Will Hurt the Republicans in Several States, While the Farmers' Alliance Movement Is Puzzling Politicians of Both Parties.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—Not enough of either Congressional committee is left in Washington to do any guessing about the result of Tuesday's elections. The work of the Congressional committees really closed a week ago, and from this point of view there has been little change in the situations. The Democratic managers claim anywhere from thirty to fifty majority in the next House, but this claim is made for publication and is not given out in good faith. They won't be satisfied with fifteen majority, because they realize that with their gerrymanders in Ohio, Maryland, Kentucky, and Tennessee, if they can't show up a bigger margin than this they won't be able to point to any change in public sentiment, because of "McKinley" prices or other causes. They won't even be able to show the reaction which usually follows the Congressional election after the Presidental year. But they will be glad to get a majority of fifteen or twenty even if it isn't satisfactory. They want the next House for various reasons, the chief one being their desire to punish Speaker Reed.

One of the men at the Republican committee headquarters has figured out a Republican majority ranging from seven to ten. Acting-Chairman Clarkson has made no claim of majorities. He has simply said that in spite of the many disadvantages the Republicans will make a good showing in the Congressional elections and the boasts of the Democrats will be proven ridiculous, yet if the Democrats don't have more than fifteen or twenty majority the best satisfied man in the country will be Mr. Clarkson. It will vindicate his political judgment. He is prepared to be agreeably surprised by no Democratic majority at all, but he hasn't made any prophesies of this sort.

Within two or three days the outlook has become brighter for the Republicans in the Southern districts, and it isn't now certain that the Democrats will be able by fraud and bulldozing to steal more than half the seats now held by Republicans. A few weeks ago it looked as though the Bourbons would steal them all. However, in South Carolina the factional fight among the Democrats can't hurt Republicans, who may gain a Congressman or two. In Arkansas the desperate fight C. R. Breckinridge has been making is taken as a confession of defeat. He has had Mills, Breckinridge of Kentucky, McMillin of Tennessee, and other party leaders in the House go to his support. For a man who claimed that his constituency was yearning to wipe out the stigma placed upon him by the House as a beneficiary of assassination, C. R. Breckinridge has done some lively hustling.

The district in which the fight has taken on National importance is the one in which Maj. McKinley is making such a gallant fight against an adverse majority of 2,500. Ohio politicians who have known every county and township in that district have not thought it possible for the gallant Major to win. The Bourbonism of the greater portion of the district has been ingrained for generations, yet the alarm of the Democrats and the money they are pouring into it to uphold their millionaire candidate is taken as evidence that the outcome is uncertain. No candidate in any part of the country has more well-wishers than McKinley.

Word has been received here from Mr. Cannon's district that an effort is making to array the Typographical Union against him on the strength of some vote or other in Congress. The inspiration of the movement is said to come from Washington. If this be true it is a cheeky attempt at imposture. The Typographical Union in Washington has no fight with Mr. Cannon and never has had.

HOW IT LOOKS IN VARIOUS STATES.

Reports from Shrewd Guessers on the Situation All Over the Country.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—It is safe to estimate that in seven out of eight districts the Democratic nominees for Congress will be elected Tuesday. In the Second and Seventh Districts the Democrats are opposed by Independent-Alliance-Republican candidates, but it is not at all probable that either of the Democrats will be defeated, though the result is doubtful. In the Fourth District there are two Republican candidates—J. V. McDuffey and a negro named C. H. McCall. The Democrats are centered on Louis W. Tupin and stand a good chance to elect their man, while the Republicans are confident of success. The Democratic nominees have no opposition except in the Second, Fourth, and Seventh Districts.

Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—There are five Congressional districts in Arkansas. In the Third and Fifth Districts there is no opposition to the regular Democratic nominee, hence Thomas C. McRae, Democrat, will be elected from the Third and Samuel W. Peel, Democrat, from the Fifth. In the Fourth District there is practically no opposition to the Democratic candidate, William L. Terry, although Dr. E. M. Harrison, a distant relative of the President, is the regular Republican candidate. Terry will carry the district by 6,000. In the First District L. P. Featherston, present member of Congress, is the Alliance-Republican candidate, and W. H. Cate, whose seat Featherston successfully contested, is the Democratic candidate. The fight is bitter, but there is no doubt that Featherston will carry the district if the Democrats can be prevented from stuffing the ballot-boxes in Lee County. A careful estimate gives Featherston 1,500 majority. In the Second District the Democrats are badly demoralized, and they are backing Clifton R. Breckinridge with money and every other available means, but the Alliance-Republican candidate will certainly win with Isom P. Langley, an old member of the Democratic party but who is now a firm friend of the Republicans. Langley will carry Conway County, where so many frauds have been perpetrated in the past, and will go out of Jefferson County with some 4,000 majority, which is so great that Breckinridge will never be able to overcome it.

Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—Of the four Congressmen to be elected Tuesday, Willcox (Dem.) in the Second and Russell (Rep.) in the Third District are certain of reëlection. The First District is doubtful, with chances favoring the Democrat. The district has uniformly gone Democratic in off years since 1878. The Fourth District is also doubtful and will probably go Democratic as it has six times since 1870. In only one election in an off year was it Republican and in 1888. Miles (Rep.), renominated this year, had only twenty-six plurality.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—Two years ago De Haven (Rep.) carried the First Congressional District over Thompson (Dem.) by 326 plurality. This year there is considerable opposition to Geary (Dem.) on account of his free-trade ideas. It will be very close this time and doubtful, and it looks a little like Barham will win by less than 200. The Second District went Democratic two years ago by 1,523 plurality for Biggs over Egan and Caminette will win by about the same. The Third will elect McKenna, Republican. McKenna carried it by 5,279 over Morgan last time. In the Fourth there will be the hottest fight in the State. Morrow (Rep.) beat Ferral 598 two years ago. Thomas N. Cator, Reform Democrat, will take at least 1,500 from Ferral, making it look as if John T. Cutting (Rep.) will win by from 500 to 800 plurality. Clunie (Dem.) will be reëlected in the Fifth by perhaps 100. He beat Phelps two years ago 51 votes. Bowers (Rep.) will win by the usual majority in the Sixth, from 5,500 to 6,000.

Florida.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—Indications point to the election of S. R. Mallory (Dem.) to succeed R. H. M. Davidson (Dem.) to Congress from the First Florida District over Harrison Reed (Rep.) by at least 5,000 majority. Reed is a non-resident and will not poll the full party vote. In the Second District Robert Bullock (Dem.) will probably be reëlected by 3,000 majority over J. N. Stripling (Rep.), who is the United States Attorney for this district.

Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—The regular Democratic ticket for Congress is sure to be elected, except in the Seventh and Ninth Districts, where the result is more in doubt than ever. In the Seventh District Dr. Felton, the Jeffersonian candidate, claims a majority of 2,500, while R. W. Everett, the regular nominee, figures out a majority of 1,500. The Republicans hold the balance of power. In the Ninth District there is a triangular race between S. A. Daniels (Rep.), Theodore Pickett, Independent-Democrat, and Thomas E. Winn, regular Democrat. If the Republicans should throw their strength to Pickett as intended he would be elected.

Illinois.

The Republicans entertain strong hopes of redeeming a district or two in Illinois. Reference is made to the Sixteenth and the Eighteenth. The candidate of the F. M. B. A. in the Sixteenth is a regularly ordained preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, a gentleman of high standing and respected by all who know him. The Republicans failed to make a nomination and have indorsed Mr. Reeder, for such is his name. Mr. Fithian, the nominee of the Democrats, was elected by a small majority two years ago. He is in desperate straits now and is liable to be beaten. Ed Wilson, the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, lives in the Sixteenth District, but is not giving Mr. Fithian hearty support. It is about an even thing between Fithian and Reeder, all depending on the trading of a few votes.

The Republicans think they will elect Judge Lindley in the Eighteenth. The gentleman is popular with the F. M. B. A. and is the President of its State organization. He will get the full vote of the Republican party and probably a large portion of that of the F. M. B. A. Mr. Forman, the Democratic nominee is making a hard fight. He defeated John Baker a few years ago by a plurality of only twenty-six votes, and has a slim margin to go on. Forman's friends will have to buy the votes to elect him, and this they expect to do in East St. Louis and Belleville. Lindley has a long way the best of this fight, and is regarded as a pretty sure winner. The contest is exceedingly acrimonious and will turn on a very small majority either way.

Cook County will return Adams, Taylor, and Mason, and there is a chance that Larry McGann, the Democratic nominee in the Third, will be beaten. Mr. Cannon will be elected by a satisfactory majority, and so will Mr. Gest, Gen. Post, and the other Republican Congressmen.

Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—The Republicans will elect at least five, probably seven, and possibly nine, Congressmen in Indiana this year. The Sixth, Ninth, and Tenth Districts, thanks to the Democratic gerrymander, are overwhelmingly Republican. Democrats concede the election of Mount (Rep.) in the Eighth by from 100 to 500. The combination of the Republicans and the Alliance in the First has turned Parrott's majority of 20 into at least 200 for Wright (Rep.). There is little room to doubt that Wilson (Rep.) will beat Shively in the Thirteenth and that Briant (Rep.) will beat Martin (Dem.) in the Eleventh. Holman (Dem.) in the Fourth and Cooper in the Fifth are feeling very unsafe, for each has a strong Alliance-Republican opponent. Democrats will probably carry the Second and are pretty sure to carry the Third, Seventh, and Twelfth.

Iowa.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—A close estimate on the various Congressional districts in Iowa is as follows:

First—800 to 1,000 Republican.
Second—5,000 Democratic.
Third—1,000 to 1,200 Republican.
Fourth—800 Republican.
Fifth—Very close, probably not over 500 either way, and chances favoring Republicans.
Sixth—800 to 1,000 Republican.
Seventh—3,000 Republican.
Eighth—1,000 Republican.
Ninth—Very doubtful, probably not over 500 either way, and chances favoring Republicans.
Tenth—3,000 Republican.
Eleventh—2,500 to 3,000 Republican.

The Democrats, from claiming the election of five Congressmen out of eleven, have reduced their figures to three. A member of the Democratic Central Committee stated this evening that they expected to elect three members, "but," said he, "aside from Judge Hayes in the Second District I am not naming the districts which I expect we shall carry for fear I might guess wrong." Aside from the Second the districts which the Democrats hope to carry are the Fifth and the Ninth. They also hope that some accident may give them either the First, Third, or the Eighth District, and they expect to cut down Sweney's majority in the Fourth considerably. Though they have but little speech-making in that district, yet State Labor Commissioner Sovereign has been at work organizing the Knights of Labor in that district for Butler, the Democratic candidate, and efforts have also been made to get the Farmers' Alliance to support him. Gov. Boies has been spending several days in the Third District and will remain there until after election working in behalf of Couch. Although the Third is recognized as fighting grounds, yet both parties agree that the Fifth and the Ninth are the most doubtful districts in the State. The Sixth, Weaver's old district, has been claimed for "Six-Dollar" White, the Democratic nominee, but the recent affidavit published by the Rev. Father Nugent of this city in regard to a bitter anti-Catholic speech made by White some years ago has alienated the voters of that faith from him and his defeat is practically conceded. The withdrawal Saturday of W. H. Bowman, Farmers' Alliance candidate in the Ninth District, will undoubtedly help the Democrats.

Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kas., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—The indications are that the Republicans will lose two and possibly three Congressmen in Kansas this year. In the First District three candidates are in the field, but the race is between Thomas Moonlight (Dem.) and Case Broderick (Rep.). Moonlight carried this district four years ago when he ran for Governor. Funston, the Republican nominee in the Second District, will have but little trouble, and Harrison Kelley is in no danger. In the Third District B. H. Clover was nominated by the People's party and indorsed by the Democrats. The district is close, and Perkins, the Republican nominee, may be defeated. Phillips (Rep.) will have 2,000 plurality in the Fifth District over Warren (Dem.) and Davis (People's). By the withdrawal of the Democratic candidate in the Sixth a few days ago the defeat of the Republican nominee, Webb McNall, is almost certain. William Baker, the People's candidate, claims a majority of 6,000. He will get most of the Democratic strength. The Seventh District is in doubt, the chances favoring James R. Hallowell (Rep.). His opponent is Jeremiah Simpson, the People's candidate, who was indorsed by the Democrats.

Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—The Kentucky delegation in the next Congress will be composed of ten Democrats and one Republican—a gain of two Democrats. The Republicans have made strong fights in the Second and Ninth Districts, especially in the Second, where they have the Wheelers as their allies. Bourland, the Wheeler-Republican, and Ellis (Dem.) closed their joint debate at Owensboro last night. Dispatches from there this morning announce that the Democratic majority in the district is too large for the combination to overcome, and that the election of Ellis is assured. In the Ninth District the Republicans have made several attempts to gain the coöperation of the Farmers' Alliance, but without success. An advertised meeting of the alliance at Vanceburg, that district, for yesterday failed, and the Republicans have given up all hope for success there.

Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—Louisiana may be put down as electing six Democrats to the Fifty-second Congress. In the Third, Fourth, and Sixth Districts there is no opposition to the regular Democratic candidate, and Messrs. Price, Blanchard, and Robertson will get all the votes cast. In the Fifth S. W. Green of Malvern, a negro, has the Republican nomination, but will get no votes to speak of. Mr. Boatner, Democratic, will get the largest majority in the First. In the Second District Mat Delagan (Dem.), a member of the Fiftieth Congress, will have 500 majority over Coleman, sitting member (Rep.). In the First District the most tenacious fight has been made by Gen. Meyer, the Democratic candidate, against Warmoth (Rep.). Meyer will doubtless be elected by 2,500 majority.

Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—Reports from the Chairmen of the various Congressional committees to the Republican State Central Committee indicate that Minnesota will return its five Republican members. Two weeks ago the agressive tariff fight of the combined Democratc and Alliance forces seemed to point to the defeat of two or three of the sitting members, but the keynote given the leaders by Speaker Reed has been passed along the line with such telling effect that almost a straight party fight is predicted. Congressman Dunnell will pull through in the First District by from 400 to 1,200 majority, and Mr. Lind will win in the Second by 5,000. The Third promises to give D. S. Hall a plurality of 500, and the Twin Cities will return Mr. Snider by about 3,000. The Fifth District, the stronghold of the Alliance, is uncertain, but the chances are in favor of the election of Mr. Comstock by about 2,500. The Gubernatorial contest is badly mixed. The Alliance will doubtless carry every county on the western border, from Manitoba to Iowa, and get 50,000 votes in the State, still Gov. Merriam will probably be reëlected by a plurality of a few thousand. Three thousand eight hundred is the exact estimate of the Republican State Central Committee.

Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—Both parties during the closing week of the campaign concentrated their efforts in the Fifth and Sixth Districts. Gorman himself stumped the Fifth, an unusual performance for the Senator who seldom does much talking in a Maryland campaign, considering the quiet work more effectual. The Republicans in the Fifth have succeeded through the courts in having a number of names of negro voters which had been stricken off replaced, but as was expected in the great majority of cases the Democratic judges sustained the Democratic registers and hundreds of negroes have been disfranchised. While the Republicans are hopeful and Congressman Mudd is sanguine, the outlook for his reëlection is not encouraging. Congressman McComas will be reëlected in the Sixth. Four other districts are confidently claimed by the Democrats. The Rev. Royal H. Pullman's campaign in the Third has been one of the best ever made by the Republicans in that district. The operation of the Australian ballot law is likely to reduce the Democratic majority in this and the Fourth District, both of which are included in Baltimore City.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—Andrew (Dem.) will probably be reëlected in the Third District. Sherman Hoar (Dem.) will probably beat J. Fox in the Fifth, largely for personal reasons. He has a plurality of only 394 to welcome. In the Ninth District Congressman Candler (Rep.) will probably win over George Fred Williams, though the Republican plurality last year was only 183. John C. Crosby (Dem.) is likely to carry the Twelfth District over Rockwell. O'Neil's election as a Democrat in the Fourth is sure. Spaulding (Rep.) is expected to carry the Eleventh District, notwithstanding M. Walter's bolting candidacy. The Republican plurality last year was 612. The return of Elijah Morse (Rep.) in the Second, Randall (Rep.) in the First, Lodge (Rep.) in the Sixth, Cogswell (Rep.) in the Seventh, Greenhalge (Rep.) in the Eighth, and J. H. Walker (Rep.) in the Tenth is conceded.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—A careful review of the situation in the Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Congressional Districts, the three districts which include the City of St. Louis, leads to the following conclusions: In the Eighth District, represented by F. G. Niedringhaus, Charles F. Joy, a weak candidate, has been nominated by the Republicans after Niedringhaus declined and after Frank M. Sterritt had been given the nomination, had accepted, and then withdrawn. It is believed that John J. O'Neill, Democrat, who carried this district three times until beaten by Niedringhaus, will be elected. In the Ninth, represented in the present Congress by Nathan Frank, chances favor the Republican nominee, Thomas J. Prosser, who expects to be elected over Seth W. Cobb. In the Tenth Sam Byrnes, Democrat, will defeat Kinsey, incumbent, if the brewers carry out their threat of bolting the Republican ticket on account of the McKinley bill.

Michigan.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—The indications are very strong that the Republicans will retain intact every one of the nine Congressional districts now held by them and that they will gain the Seventh, now represented by Whiting. The Democratic managers admit that the situation in the Seventh is alarming to them, while the Republican leaders predict Ayres' election. The chances in the First District are now about even between Chipman (Democrat) and Baker (Republican), with a fair probability that Baker may win. It will not be surprising if Michigan elects a solid Republican delegation.

New York.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—A careful estimate gives the probable election of eighteen Democrats and sixteen Republicans to the next Congress. With but one exception, the first fourteen districts will return Democrats. The sure Republican districts are the Third, Sixteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-first, and Thirty-fourth. Of the doubtful districts the chances favor the election of Bacon (Dem.) in the Fifteenth, Greenleaf (Dem.) in the Thirtieth, and Lockwood (Dem.) in the Thirty-second. In the Seventh the Democrats hope to elect Cox. The District is about 1,600 Republican, and Teal, the Republican candidate, is making a strong fight. The chances favor the return of Quackenbush (Rep.) in the Eighteenth, though the Democrats are using lots of money and are making a hard contest.

John Sanford will carry the Twentieth District without doubt. The Democrats allege that he is spending money and will contest this election on the grounds of corruption if the next Congress is Democratic. In the Utica district, the Twenty-third, the Democrats are trying hard to win, but the probability is that Sherman will be reëlected. The Twenty-fourth is quite close. Speaker Reed spoke in it yesterday and the Republicans are working hard for Arnold. The Democrats hope to capture it. The nip and tuck district is the Twenty-eighth. It is the home of Secretary Fassett of the Republican National Committee, who desires to carry it to save his reputation. It is also the residence of Gov. Hill. It is generally Republican. The chances are said to be even up. The Democrats are confident that Bunting will carry John Wiley's old district, the Twenty-third. In the Twenty-ninth Raines (Rep.) is running against Page, a strong Democrat, and the Democrats are making a stiff fight for him. The Republicans hope to pull Raines through with 1,000 majority. The usual Republican majority is 4,000.

North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—It appears that the Democrats will gain two Congressmen in the Fifth and Ninth Districts. There is confessedly more chance for Ewart in the Ninth than for Brower in the Fifth. Though Brower is yet apparently confident, no thoughtful Republican can be found who thinks he will win. The Second District has for years been known as the black district, and Cheatham (colored) now represents it. He will continue to do so, as Newborne, who came out against him only twelve days ago, cannot be elected. Brower in the Fifth District has gained somewhat in the last eight days, as some funds have been secured by him, but Chairman Eaves of the Republican State Executive Committee says the chances are against Brower. The exposure of his conduct in Washington, which he has not attempted to deny, has alienated from him valuable friends and influence. He was further behind than Ewart, but his chances have improved rather more than Ewart's. The latter's vacillating course with regard to the Farmers' Alliance has injured him. Hard work and much speaking are being done for him, and Chairman Eaves tells me his prospects have improved in the last week, though the chances are still against him. There have been for the last few days grave fears among some Democrats that Cowles would be defeated in the Eighth District. It was the Republican plan there to let Fawcett, Independent Alliance candidate, draw all votes possible from Cowles, and then at the last moment run in York, whose tickets have been duly printed, but Chairman Smith of the Democratic State Executive Commitee assures me that Faucett's supporters have made a pledge that as soon as York tickets are out they will at once go to Cowles. Chairman Smith says in no case will Cowles have two opponents, and that if York does not run and Faucett continues Cowles will beat him. In other words, Cowles can beat either opponent singly, yet some Democrats who have been in the Eighth District in the last ten days are badly frightened at the prospect. There is not a shadow of doubt of the Democrats carrying the First, Fourth, Sixth, and Seventh Districts by the usual majority. The new registration this year, which closed Oct. 25, has resulted well for Democrats, as there was a large falling off in the colored registration owing to apathy and local dissensions with white Republicans, against some of whom the negroes are greatly incensed. Your correspondent, looking at the subject from every point of view and after talking with the heads of both parties, predicts that Cheatham will be the only Republican elected.

New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—The Republicans will positively elect Congressmen Zergen and Buchanan, and the Democrats Geisenhainer and Fowler. E. F. McDonald will positively be elected by the Democrats to succeed McAdoo in the Seventh. The Fifth, where Beckwith (Rep.) seeks reëlection, and the Sixth, where Condit (Rep.) is running to succeed Lehlbach (Rep.), are considered in doubt, but the prospects are in favor of those mentioned.

Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—Politics is all at sea in this State. The Alliance movement is an unknown quantity. Republicans hope for complete victory, but many fear that Harland in the Second and Connell in the First Congressional District will lose. The best judgment predicts the election of Bryan (Dem.) in the First, McKeighan (Dem.-Alliance) in the Second, and Dorsey (Rep.) in the Third.

Nevada.

CARSON, Nev., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—It is learned from the best possible authority that Congressman H. T. Bartine will poll at least 1,000 more votes than George W. Cassidy (Dem.).

New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—New Hampshire will doubtless send to Congress both Republican candidates, David A. Taggert, the boy orator, and Orren C. Moore.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—At the close of the Ohio Congressional campaign both parties are claiming the election of their candidates in all of the close districts. Under the gerrymander law of last March the Democrats should carry fifteen of the twenty-one Ohio districts, for they have a majority ranging from 1,000 in the First to 3,048 in the Fifteenth, but the outlook now is more than favorable for the election of the Republican candidates in several of the districts heretofore claimed by and conceded to the Democracy. The close districts are the Third, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Twenty-first. A close estimate, based on figures received at both Republican and Democratic State headquarters, as well as private advices, give the following summary:

In the First District, all signs point to the election of Bellamy Storer, Republican, although the Cincinnati gang is credited with being loyal to the candidacy of Otway J. Cosgrove. There will be a ground-swell of Republicanism in Hamilton County, and the chances are that the Democrats will be beaten in the First District in spite of its majority of 1,000. There is hardly a chance for the defeat of George W. Houk, Democrat, in the Third. The election of Brigham, Republican, is conceded over Donovan, Democrat, in the Sixth. It can only be thrown away by Republicans not turning out to vote. In the Seventh the fight is neck and neck between Ashley, Republican, and Haynes, Democrat, with chances favoring the latter. If the calculations of ex-Gov. Foster are worth anything—and he is the closest of figurers in Ohio politics—he will defeat Hare in the Eighth. Lewis, Republican, has the miner vote solid behind him in the Thirteenth, and his election over Dungan is confidently claimed at Republican headquarters. He has an adverse majority of 1,012 to overcome. The Sixteenth is the McKinley district, and it is war to the knife there. The Major has nearly 3,000 majority against him on last fall's vote. The State Committee does not think he can be elected, but McKinley says he will be with a full vote. In the Seventeenth, Poorman (Rep.) is making a great race against Pearson, but his election is not expected with confidence, yet with the Republican ground-swell predicted in many quarters he could easily win. Burton (Rep.) must make large gains in the Twenty-first to be elected over Johnson. It is one of the districts about which no safe prediction can be made. He has 1,100 majority to wipe out. Summarizing, the Republicans have much the best of it in the First, Sixth, Eighth, and Thirteenth Districts, an even chance in the Seventh and Seventeenth, and strong hopes of success in the Eighteenth and Twenty-first. The Republicans will certainly elect ten of the twenty-one Congressmen, six more than allowed under the gerrymander.

Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—There is considerable uncertainty as to the result of Tuesday's election in the two districts of this State. The Democrats have made the liveliest campaign, but they are apparently less confident of the result than they were a fortnight ago. In the First District a factional fight under the surface wrecks Democratic chances. In the Second the natural Republican majority is too heavy for them to overcome. A fair estimate is 500 majority for Spooner in the First and 700 for Arnold in the Second, both Republicans. There may be no election owing to the Prohibition vote.

South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—In the First District the race is an even one between Crum (Rep.) and Bromley (Dem.). Rumors prevail that a good many Independent Democrats will trade votes with Crum. In the Fourth, Ensor (Rep.) will probably get the race unless all signs fail. Shed (Dem.) will be heavily knifed by the whites. In the Sixth, Stackhouse (Dem.) may win. The Republican candidate, Deas, is very weak, and so is the Independent Democrat, Gillard. In the Seventh the chances favor Miller, the regular Republican, if Brayton (Ind. Rep.) withdraws. If both men run Elliott (Dem.) may get in.

South Dakota.

SIOUX CITY, S. D., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—The situation as regards the Congressional election in this State is peculiar and different than ever experienced here before. There are three sets of candidates, Republican, Democrat, and Independent. The "at large" plan is still in vogue in this State and it is believed that the Republican candidate will win by a small majority.

The Democrats are confident that their candidates Clouke and Grigsby will be elected. They base their claims on the disaffection existing in the Republican ranks and the bolting of the farmers, who organized the Indepenpent movement.

Texas.

AUSTIN, Tex., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—Of the eleven Texas districts all are certain for the Democrats except the Seventh, where Crain (Dem.) is opposed by Judge Spohn (Rep.). Crain carried his district last time by 4,300 majority over Brewster, but this time it is thought Spohn will cut it much lower. The Texas delegation will stand as follows: Stewart, Long, Kilgore, Culbertson, Bailey, Abbott, Crain (doubtful), More, Mills, Sayers, and Lanham, representing districts in the order named, Long and Bailey being new men, the others present incumbents.

Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—There is a probability of the Republicans losing one member. The only districts that are at all close are the First and Third. In the First the only candidates in the field are Alfred A. Taylor, the present member, and Roderick R. Butler, who has formerly represented this district. Both are Republicans. In the Third District Henry C. Evans (Rep.) was elected by a small majority two years ago. Since then the Democratic Legislature has gerrymandered the district, but owing to Democratic apathy it is possible that he may defeat Henry Snodgrass (Dem.).

Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—In the First District the contest is triangular, W. A. Jones (Dem.) running against T. H. Browne (Rep.), present incumbent, and James M. Stubbs, Independent Republican. The fight will be close between Browne and Jones, with chances possibly in favor of Browne. In the Second District Bowden (Rep.), present incumbent, is opposed by C. W. Murdaugh, Mahone Republican, and Dr. J. W. Lawson (Dem.). The chances are in favor of Lawson. In the Fourth John M. Langston (Rep.), present incumbent, will probably be reëlected over James F. Epes (Dem.). In the Eighth W. H. Flee (Dem.) will probably defeat Frank Hume, Independent. In the Ninth the contest between John A. Buchanan (Dem.), present incumbent, and George T. Mills (Rep.) promises to be the closest of the campaign, with chances in favor of Mills. The Democrats confidently claim all districts except the Fourth and Ninth, and think their chances are better in those two than their opponents'.

Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—The Republicans concede the Fourth (Milwaukee) Congressional District to the Democrats, placing Mitchell's plurality at from 2,000 to 5,000. There will be no change in the rest of the delegation. In the Madison District La Follette's plurality will be from 1,500 to 2,500. There is no doubt about the reëlection of Thomas in the Seventh District. A politician from that district sums up the situation by counties as follows: Thomas will carry Vernon by 1,000, Monroe by 300, Juneau by 100, Crawford by 600, Richland by 600, Sauk by 400, and will meet a Democratic plurality of 300 in La Crosse County—thus making his total plurality in the district 2,700.

West Virginia.

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—The vote in all the Congressional districts in this State will be close, but the most favorable reports come from all quarters to the Republican Chairman. The Democrats are making a last desperate effort to keep the State in the Solid South and have flooded every district with money. In the First District Hubbard (Rep.) will be elected over Pendleton (Dem.). Smith's reëlection in the Fourth District is doubtful. His opponent, Capt. Hart, is a banker and is unsparing with money. Republicans claim they will elect Gaines by 500 majority in the Third District. Wilson's (Dem.) chances for reëlection in the Second District are very slim.

TO SUBSIDIZE AMERICAN SHIPS.

Congressman Farquhar's Way of Increasing Trade with Other Nations.

Congressman John M. Farquhar of Buffalo was in the city yesterday at the Palmer House. Mr. Farquhar is a native of Chicago.

"Transportation is the key of trade," said he, "and when we have reciprocal trade with the South American republics we have only the markets. The carrying-trade will still be in foreign hands. All the profits from the carrying-trade—the freight—the insurance, the exchange, the brokerage, will continue England's. We've got to subsidize ships. Now, I know that's not a pleasant word to Americans, but it comes right down to this: Nearly every nation in the world pays subsidies. We've got to do as much by our ships as the other nations do. We can't compete against subsidized lines. But don't subsidize particular lines and thus create a monopoly.

"What I propose in the Farquhar Tonnage bill is to make a gift of thirty cents per gross ton for every thousand miles sailed. Figure that out and you'll find it is as near as may be 11½ per cent of the cost of the trip. Give that subsidy to every American-built ship and you'll see commerce springing up with the spoon-fed nations—the Latin-American republics.

"Why, one corner of the great field in South America is as yet untouched. There never was such a chance to build up trade and have all the profit ourselves, instead of letting our rivals and enemies have it. The British Government gives a subsidy of 15 shillings per gross ton to the Cunard, White Star, and Inman Lines. They are largely owned by American capital, but if we should have a war with England they would be war-vessels of the English navy.

"Here's a sample of what reciprocity would do for us. How much do you suppose they are paying in the Argentine Republic for soft coal? Just from $12 to $14 a ton, that's all. It comes from Cardiff, Swansea, and Newport, clear from England. In 1889 there were 1,500,000 tons shipped from those English ports. We can lay it down in the Argentine Republic for $8 a ton anyhow, $3 for the coal and $5 for shipping. The subsidy would be a matter of $1,200,000, and the net profit to the United States would be over $14,000,000. What's $1,200,000 to that? Why, I could have that spent in one year in little creeks as easy as I can turn my hand over and all that money would never be heard of again. To have trade with South America we must have ships."

"But the free-traders say the tariff is just what has killed off American shipping."

"Well, now I want to show you something. There has been a great deal of criticism of the McKinley bill, but I declare to you that it is the greatest step ever made toward free trade. Let's look at what provisions it makes with regard to the shipbuilding industry in this country. Sec. 8 of the bill provides 'that all lumber, timber, hemp, manilla, wire rope, iron and steel rods, bars, spikes, nails, plates, tees, angles, beams and bolts, and copper and composition metal which may be necessary for the construction and equipment of vessels built in the United States for foreign account and ownership, or for the purpose of being employed in the foreign trade, including the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, after the passage of this act may be imported in bond under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and upon proof that such materials are to be used for such purpose no duties shall be paid thereon. And as a result of this act let me tell you that four shipbuilding companies capitalized to the amount $28,000,000 have been organized. This section tickled me to death, for it broke the continuity of some of your Western high protectionists. I am a protectionist, but I have some sense about it. I want to tell you another thing in this bill that is nearer to free trade than anything Mills ever dreamt of.

"Sec. 25 makes it possible for Argentine wool to be imported into this country to be mixed with domestic wool, and when it is exported again all of the duty paid on the wool will be refunded except 1 per cent. This applies to all imported raw material which enters into the manufacturing of articles for export. I used wool only as an illustration. This is a distinct benefit for the New England mills. It gives them the same chance as the foreign woolen mills in the markets of the world, while not attacking our American scale of wages. It also will give our American ships, which we will soon have, a return cargo with which to sail to the Argentine Republic."

"The rebate is only given for raw material worked up and exported, not for that which is consumed here?"

"Only for the goods made here and exported."

"Isn't that rather better for the foreign consumer than for the fellow-countrymen of the New England mill-owner?"

"O, but it wouldn't do to have too much free trade in a protective bill. The newspapers are too impatient. They cannot see that everything cannot be had in a hurry."

An Extraordinary Journey.

An opportunity will occur within a few months to make a trip around the world under novel conditions and in a manner not likely to be repeated. Advantage will be taken of the early sailing of the new and magnificent twin-screw steamships now being built for the Trans-Pacific Service of the Canadian Pacific railway company to afford to the public a "Round the World" excursion of a most extraordinary character.

The steamship "Empress of India" will sail from Liverpool for Hong Kong about the 15th January, 1891. At Hong Kong she will take her place in the Trans-Pacific line, for which she has been built, sailing via Yokohama to Vancouver, the Pacific termination of the Canadian Pacific railway.

On her voyage to Vancouver she will call at Gibraltar, Naples, Port Said, Suez, Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Nagasaka, Kobe, and Yokohama, stopping a day at each of the ports named, and at Port Said sufficient time will be allowed to enable passengers to visit Cairo and the Pyramids.

In connection with this voyage tickets will be issued "Around the World," including choice of steamship lines across the Atlantic and a rail trip over the Canadian Pacific railway from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

The rate for this wonderful journey will be $600, including meals and berths. Program with maps showing the route and giving full information as to stopovers, etc., can be had at any of the Canadian Pacific railway offices.

The second and third steamships of the line will leave Liverpool about the 15th February and 15th March, 1891, respectively, taking the same route.

Going to California.

A person can take a seat in a palace car at Dearborn Station any afternoon and go over the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. R. to San Francisco, Los Angeles, or San Diego without changing cars.

The fast express on this line makes at least twenty-four hours quicker time to Los Angeles than any other line, and in fact the Santa Fé is the only thoroughly comfortable route to take. The office is at No. 212 Clark street.

ART GEMS FROM ABROAD.

WORKS OF FAMOUS PAINTERS THAT A CHICAGOAN POSSESSES.

How Mr. C. T. Yerkes Secured "The Pigkillers," a Celebrated Creation by Millet, the Painter of "The Angelus"—A Graphic Description of the Picture That Is Given the Unqualified Admiration of All Who Have Seen It—Other Paintings and Their Features.

The telegraphic report that Millet's famous work, "The Angelus," had again been sold, this time to be placed in the Louvre, renders appropriate a mention of the fact that Chicago has recently acquired, in the person of one of its citizens, one of the great painter's masterpieces.

Though he died comparatively young, Millet was a prolific albeit a conscientious and painstaking artist, and a few years ago over a hundred of his works were on view at one time in Paris. Strange, however, as it may seem, those that have attained celebrity can almost be counted on the fingers of two hands. The most noted of his works are: "The Angelus," "The Pigkillers," "The Sheepfold," "The Man Hoeing," "The Gleaners," and "The Grape-Gatherers." The second-named picture, now sold only for the first time since it was purchased at the Millet family sale, is now in Chicago. From the fact of its long seclusion it is not so well known as some of the others, but it is esteemed by connoisseurs only second to "The Angelus."

While abroad last summer Mr. C. T. Yerkes, the cable road magnate, heard through a friend that a family once in high favor with the Napoleon dynasty was in rather sore straits for ready cash. This family, he was told, had some rare and valuable works of art, with a few of which they were willing to part for a sufficient consideration. They were, however, unwilling to place them in the open market, or offer them to dealers, because of the humiliation of advertising their distress to their whilom friends and their later enemis—the Republicans. Had it been generally known that Millet's "The Pigkillers" was for sale it is highly probable that it would have remained in France and commanded double the fabulous sum that was actually paid for it. The picture has never been hippodromed, as was "The Angelus." It was bought at the Millet family sale soon after his death by its late owners, and was never brought to public view until the Exposition of last year. Then the owners were prevailed on to exhibit it along with the Millet pictures at the Art Exposition. It sold for a good round sum at the original sale, but nothing like the little fortune just paid for it, or that it would command in any art center today.

With the Millet Mr. Yerkes secured some gems from the brushes of De Camp, Van Goyen, Gerard Dow, Van Ostade, and others of later days, the price of any one of which would be wealth to many.

Before proceeding to a minute reference to the picture under consideration some quotations from one of Millet's biographers may not be out of place.

Millet's Life and Works.

Jean Francois Millet lived in Barbizon, a pretty village of Fontainbleau Forest. There, about a half century ago, he returned to a cheerless abode one wintry evening only to announce to his half-starved wife and five children that he had been unable to secure the wherewithal to prevent the group from going supperless to bed. His warm friend and brother-artist Diaz had gone to Paris in the hope of selling some of Millet's drawings. Diaz was expected that night and the household settled itself to await his longed-for coming with mingled hopes and fears. After what seemed to them an age footsteps were heard and soon the loyal friend was in their midst, his beaming face betokening the glad tidings he brought. He had succeeded in selling three of Millet's drawings for sixty francs. With the munificent sum thus obtained a liberal supper of fat pork, potatoes, and cabbage was provided, of which all partook gratefully. Recounting his successful mission Diaz said: "Rousseau has just sold a landscape for 500 francs and I have sold a view of Fontainbleau for 75 francs." "Ah!" said Millet, "If I could only sell two drawings a month for 25 francs each I would be happy." (His "Angelus" has just been resold for 750,000 francs.)

Millet was born at Greville in 1815. He came to Paris about 1840 and entered the studio of Paul de Laroche. He contrasted the style attempted to be taught with that that flitted through his brain. He loved the country, and, wishing to live among the peasants, soon returned to Barbizon.

At that time there were in the Barbizon school Corot, Rousseau, Diaz, and Millet, a quartet of warm, personal friends and admirers of each other. While coveting money solely for the needs of his family Millet did not want to think of it. Wedded to his art he cared to think of naught else.

The public was accustomed to the pretty peasant scenes in vogue, but Millet painted them as he found them in the fields, the rough countrymen with trouble-crushed expressions and calloused hands. Such demonstrations of country poverty made a sorry effect in the houses of the rich, who hung their walls with paintings for a diversion, and people said, "Can such things exist?"

His style rebuked their well-being and they said. "Whence comes this melancholy art? It is not at all cheerful nor pleasing."

Appreciated by but Few.

Only a few refined spirits comprehended him, and his work was thrown aside to be appreciated only after years of patience and toil. His pictures, at first rejected, were afterwards admitted to the Salon, but with no success. He was reproached for creating ugliness. That is to say, for not painting the conventional peasantry harmoniously shaped and garnished with all the graces. In those deathless masterpieces of his the peasant appears in the majestic verity of the human creature wrestling with the earth which he impregnates and makes to live. Through every kind of neglect he pursued his road with high head and ironical lip. He had on his side the approbation of those whom he esteemed the most—Delacroix, Rousseau, Dupre, Corot, Diaz, and Barye. These men stood like brothers in arms, and marshaled man to man against superior numbers, feeling that their day of success would surely come.

Of all these great artists Millet alone was not to know success. His destiny was cruel to the end. When, finally, after such tedious struggles and sickening toil his art began to be talked of he was struck down by sickness and lost his strength and energy. He died of his genius, conquered before his time, fallen to earth at a moment when age was only just foreseen; an age that would have been gentle and happy.

Millet began to find appreciation in the Salon of 1853. The first medal he got was at the Exposition of 1867, at which time he received a first-class medal and the ribbon of the Legion of Honor, being then 52 years old, just eight years before he died and fifteen years after he began to exhibit. He died in 1875 at the age of 60 years, and left to posterity the care of keeping his name as that of one of the greatest in French art.

Rousseau, in speaking of the coterie of artists that composed their set, and of their poverty, said, "We were always without a sou, but we never spoke of money for money counted for nothing in our ambition."

The "Pigkillers" is painted on wood and is about 36x24 inches. In a mellow tone of light in the early evening of a late autumn day a barn-yard is shown. The pleasant family, after due preparation, is about leading to the slaughter the great pig, a porker of generous proportions, which they have raised with great care and fatted with liberal hand. A stout cord has been deftly intertwined about his snout and two stalwart fellows are endeavoring to draw him to a large stone, arranged for the killing on legs made of two wine casks sawed in twain. Another muscular peasant seizes the pig by the bristles of his back and strives to force him forward, while the woman of the family, adopting the more humane and charitable method, holds a pail of pig victuals to his nose in a vain endeavor to persuade him to advance. The pig, however, resenting so much familiarity, doubtless anticipating trouble, and with that peculiarity of his nature to always do the opposite to what is expected and required of him, falls back on his haunches, plants his forefeet in the ground, and successfully resists all efforts to force or cajole him.

Delicacy of Execution.

The background shows the stone cottage in which the family live, to the left the equally substantial barn, out of which the intended victim has just been led or driven, and the center an intervening high stone wall and beyond three trees, bare of foliage. On the wall, where it joins the barn, are seen the red skullcap and surtout of one of the peasants shown in admirable color and proportions even down to the slightest crease. On the wall, near by, is a huge black cat, with large, staring eyes, tail elevated and fur standing on end, viewing the scene with seeming resentment and disgust. Within the barnyard, with backs to the wall, stand two children regarding the animated struggle with open-mouthed wonder and with pity for the coming fate of their late pet depicted on their interested little faces. The kettle is shown on the right, near the improvised platform, and it, too, is painted to a nicety, in contour and effect, even the copper lining being apparent. The portraiture is after Millet's most successful style and the varying emotions of the different actors in the coming tragedy are plainly portrayed in their features.

In this picture the master has shown fine coloring effect, and his drawing is faultless. Color and sentiment were his great forte, and it has been said of him that his mind ran so much to the central figure, or main subject, that he, too, often slurred the accessories. Unlike some of his pictures, however, he studies effect, harmony, and proportion in this, and the smallest detail is not neglected, the coloring and drawing of the cottage, wall, trees, kettle, coat, cat, and barn being perfect.

With this purchase Mr. Yerkes secured other valuable additions to his collection, among them a barnyard scene by De Camp, showing the usual denizens of the barnyard, the coloring and figure-work being in every sense artistic.

"A View on the River," by Van Goyen, painted 260 years ago, affords a striking example of the Dutch school of that day. One picture each by Teniers and Van Ostade, who married the two daughters of Van Goyen, go to swell the list of Mr. Yerkes' art treasures. The first is a drinking scene in the garden adjoining a roadside inn. Peasants have just dropped in, slaked their thirst, and are awaiting the announcement of the score which the bustling old boniface is figuring with a piece of chalk on the table, while a fat waiter is just emerging from the house with a fresh supply of foaming beer.

Van Ostade's is likewise a scene from peasant life similar in character. Peasants, just in from the harvest field, have assembled at the establishment of a purveyor of liquid refreshments. An itinerant musician is playing while the boys and girls dance. It is late in the summer afternoon, and the ducks deserting the pond in an adjacent meadow, the sheep returning to the fold, the sheafed wheat in the distance, the sun disappearing over the neighboring hills, lending a subdued radiance to the scene, make a picture that at once pleases the eye and appeals to the artistic senses.

Four taking little conceits from the brush of Breughel, who was in the heyday of his popularity in 1550, form a part of Mr. Yerkes' recent acquisition. They were evidently designed to illustrate, or, better, to caricature, certain proverbs or sayings even to this day in common use.

"Full as an egg" represents a gay young man of the period dressed in a fantastic costume seated on an immense egg quaffing beer from a goodly-sized flagon. The Dutch name given it was "Zoo vol Als Een Ei."

An Old Proverb in Oil.

"Lock the stable after the horse is stolen," used in this age, was "Fill the well after the calf is drowned." The picture shows the well, the chief source of water supply of the family, the calf therein, and the farmer industriously piling dirt on the luckless calf. "Als het Kalf Verdouken is Vald Men de put" is the title given it.

"De Een en dief Besteeled den anderen" is inscribed upon the next, wherein a pudgy little footpad is seen cutting the pocket from the cassock of a venerable man robed in priestly garments, but who is evidently disguised for no good purpose. A thief steals from a thief is the idea intended to be conveyed.

"Geen Spek Voor Uwen Bek" completes the quartet of unique pictures. A fat, jolly-looking individual, seated on a wine cask in the yard of a village inn, is partaking voraciously of a dish of pork and bread, meanwhile looking askance to see that he is not interrupted.

Their age, the subjects treated, the comical character attached to them, to say nothing of the pretty blending of lights and shadows and general harmony, tend to make these pictures very interesting.

A Most Remarkable Picture.

But the most remarkable picture in this collection is a little 8x12 on wood by Gerard Dow, denominated "The Night-School." It is 230 years old. In those days the schoolmaster followed some remunerative calling during the day and went from house to house at night teaching the young idea how to shoot. The schoolmaster, whiskered and hoary, is seated at a rude table on which stands a lighted tallow dip. He is busily intent on trimming a pencil, while near by stands a little girl. Seated at the table poring over a book is another girl, older and larger, while in the background a still older girl stands, as if in punishment or in expectation of being assigned a task. The reflection of the light from the candle is most beautifully shown on the faces of all, the coloring being superb. The wrinkles in the old man's face and the dimples in the girls' faces are admirably brought out. With a good magnifying-glass each individual hair in the schoolmaster's beard may be counted. The picture is simply a wonder of execution, and it is related that the painter did not use glasses in his work.

Mr. Yerkes is having a splendid fire-proof art gallery fitted up in his palatial home on Michigan avenue, and promises to invite his friends to a view of his beautiful collection when the gallery shall have been completed.

ILLINOISANS COMING HOME TO VOTE.

Federal Officials from This State Will Do Their Duty Next Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—Not many Illinois Republicans are neglecting their duty by staying in Washington over election time. First Controller A. S. Mathews and Pension Commissioner Raum have been on the stump and will stay to vote. Capt. Meredith, Chief of the Bureau of Printing, left for home a week ago. Public Printer Palmer and his son took the train this evening. The Illinois employés in the various departments have been drifting home for ten days past. Yesterday Fred Grimm of the Treasury Department was among the outgoing passengers, and with him was Capt. Pitts of the Fifth Auditor's office. Mr. Pitts is 89 years old, but he thinks it worth while traveling to Chicago and back to vote the straight Republican ticket.

In a Plight.

Now doth the housewife say, "Good lands!"
When she hears the front doorbell,
For her hands are in the jelly,
That she's trying to make jell.
—*Boston Traveller.*

"Highest of all in Leavening Power."—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

"I find the Royal Baking Powder superior to all the others in every respect. It is entirely free from all adulteration and unwholesome impurity. It is not only the purest but also the strongest baking powder with which I am acquainted.
"WALTER S. HAINES, M. D.,
"*Prof. of Chemistry,*
"Rush Medical College, Chicago."

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"H. D. GARRISON,
"*Prof. of Chemistry,*
"Chicago College of Pharmacy."

DECEIVED BY A DUMMY.

HOW DESPERADO JOHN C. TURLINGTON OUTWITTED HIS JAILER.

He Was in Prison at Boonville, Mo., Awaiting Trial for the Murder of Sheriff Cranmer—He Placed a Dummy in His Cell and Escaped Through a Window—A Minnesota Farmer Shoots Two Men Who Trampled on His Grass and Then Kills Himself—Northwestern Notes.

BOONVILLE, Mo., Nov. 2.—John C. Turlington, the noted desperado, who has been confined here in the county jail for the last six months, effected his escape last night in a clever manner. After the guards gave him his supper it had been their custom to allow him the freedom of the jail for the purpose of exercising until 8 o'clock. Deputy Sheriff Nicholson took him his supper at 6 o'clock last night and left Turlington's cell open so that he might have his usual exercise.

As soon as he was left alone the desperado rigged out a dummy with the pillow and blanket from his bed and an old shirt. He placed the dummy in the bed so that it would appear to be lying with its back to the door. He placed his supper dishes outside the door and arranged the cell for the night in its usual way and proceeded to the room in the lower part of the building occupied by Deputy Sheriffs Nicholson and Garrettson, where he hid himself under the bed and awaited a favorable opportunity to make his escape, which presented itself when the two deputies went into the room prepared for their supper. Then Turlington emerged from his place of concealment, and escaped by the window, which was only a few feet from the ground. When Nicholson went to Turlington's cell to secure the prisoners for the night he found the supper dishes outside the door, and mistaking the dummy for his sleeping charge locked and bolted the door.

Turlington's clever ruse was not discovered until 9 o'clock this morning, when the guard attempted to rouse the dummy for breakfast. The alarm was given and the search for the fugitive was begun. At 8 o'clock tonight one of the searching party returned and reported that no trace of Turlington had been found except, perhaps, three horses which had been stolen during the night at different points on the road to Jefferson City. It is thought that the fugitive may have taken this means to get away. Turlington was regarded as one of the most desperate men in the Southwest. He was the murderer of ex-Sheriff Cranmer of this county and was a self-confessed train-robber.

The former crime was committed after he had been arrested at Sedalia for shooting at a railroad brakeman. A confederate supplied him with a revolver and he attacked Sheriff Cranmer one night when the latter had taken his supper to him. He shot the Sheriff in the breast, but the officer succeeded in bolting the prisoner's cell door before Turlington could make his escape. While awaiting trial for the latter crime he confessed to being the confederate of Bill Temple in the Vinito, I. T., train robbery. Temple was convicted of the latter crime at Fort Worth, Tex., and is now serving time for it. Turlington was convicted of Sheriff Cranmer's murder, and was sentenced to be hanged. He was granted a new hearing, and was awaiting trial when he escaped last night.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A St. Paul Stockman Kills One Neighbor, Wounds Another, and Shoots Himself.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—South St. Paul was the scene this morning at 10 o'clock of a sensational murder, an attempted murder, and a suicide. Ben F. Rogers and John T. Rogers, stockmen, had a large number of cattle penned ready for shipment. Some time during the morning a portion of the fence was pushed down and a large number of the cattle escaped upon the farm of George Robardge. The Rogers brothers immediately set out to return the beeves to their corral, but met Robardge, who expressed great indignation that his grass should be tramped up. One word led to another until the three men got into a violent quarrel, and Robardge ran into his house, a few rods away, and returned with a shotgun. Taking careful aim he shot and killed Ben Rogers, and then turned his attention to John T. Rogers, who had started to run across the pasture. After a chase of twenty or thirty steps Robardge emptied the other barrel of his gun into Rogers' lungs. The murderer then coolly entered his house, reloaded his fowling piece, went out behind the barn, removed his hat, coat, and shoes, and, placing the gun barrel in his mouth and his toes upon the trigger, blew his head off. John T. Rogers is still alive.

As soon as the news of the murder reached the Stock-Yards an excited crowd of men started out with guns in their hands and vengeance in their hearts, but they were too late. The murderer and suicide was an Anarchist.

School Land Leases in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—The Nebraska Legislature of 1883 passed an act materially changing the manner of making the appraisement of school land leases. Prior to that time the County Clerk named a man, the lessee a man, and these two picked out a third to constitute a Board of Appraisers to value the lands. The act of 1883 provides that this valuation shall be made by the County Commissioners of the several counties. There is no question as to the power of the Legislature to provide for such an appraisement on all leases made subsequent to the taking effect of the act, but when these provisions came to be applied to a revaluation of lands leased prior to February, 1883, a question of the constitutionality of the act arose and it was claimed that this act came within the provisions of the constitutional inhibition against impairing the obligation of contracts. Today Robert Ryan, as attorney for Clinton M. Brown and L. E. Purpont, filed a petition in the Supreme Court asking for a mandamus compelling A. J. McPeak, County Treasurer of Furnas County, to accept rentals based on the old appraisement of their lands made in 1882. The case will settle the question whether parties holding school land leases made prior to February, 1883, shall be governed by the provisions of the old or new law.

Thought His Family Had Gone Daft.

RICHMOND, Ind., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—When Torey Stever went home Saturday night he thought the members of his family had all gone daft, so strangely did they act. They were stupified by natural gas escaping from a leaking pipe, and the baby was nearly in convulsions. The baby and a little girl yielded more promptly to treatment than did Mrs. Stever, who had not entirely recovered today.

A Terror to Farmers Captured.

GALENA, Ill., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—Charles J. W. Grellus, who has long been the terror of farmers in Southern Wisconsin and Northern Illinois, and who has served several terms for horse-stealing at Waupun and other penitentiaries, was brought here by a detective from Warren, this county, near which place he was recently apprehended, and left last night under charge of Sheriff Vernon of Madison, Wis., for Dane County, that State, where he is wanted on a charge of horse-stealing.

Her Babe Burned to Death.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—Mrs. Carisco was cleaning a carpet with gasoline today when the fluid took fire. The woman ran screaming into the street, forgetting her 10-months'-old babe, which was sleeping in the room. The babe was carried out by a neighbor, but was so badly injured that it died tonight.

By the Strychnine Route.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—Joseph F. Johnson, a farmer in this county, committed suicide today by taking strychnine. The only known motive for the act was a temporary financial embarrassment. He was 58 years old. He leaves two grown sons.

Northwestern Notes.

The Odd-Fellows' Temple was dedicated at Alton, Ill., yesterday. This lodge is the oldest in the State.

Mrs. James Murdock, wife of the Warden of the Northern Indiana prison, died at Michigan City yesterday.

The Commonwealth Insurance company of Decatur, Ill., will go out of business in a few weeks because of competition by the stock companies.

Gethsemane's Garden.

It is said that a wealthy gentleman of Liverpool has purchased the Garden of Gethsemane, near Jerusalem, in which the Savior passed the night before his crucifixion. The purchase was made in order to prevent speculators from carrying out their schemes of building on the sacred grounds a hotel for the accomodation of visitors and tourists in the Holy Land.

Eggs in Great Britain.

In the United Kingdom 20,000,000 hens lay on the average ninety eggs each per annum, of which ten are reserved for hatching. It follows that the home product is 1,600,000,000, which, added to the number imported, gives 2,700,000,000, or seventy-three per inhabitant.

TWO STRANGERS IN A DUEL.

A Meeting on the Field of Honor in the Days Before the War.

New York *Tribune:* "I have seen one duel in my life," he said. "I do not believe in dueling, of course, but since that duel I have not had the horror of it which I felt before. It did not seem like murder; it did not seem even brutal to me.

"I was in New Orleans and was sitting late one night in the hotel corridor interested in a discussion ably conducted by both sides. It was on that subject which then hung upon every man's lips. Both men were handsome, middle-aged, and refined-looking. The conversation became more and more heated until one of the men said sternly:

"'You have insulted my State and me, sir.'

"'I have spoken what I believe to be the truth,' said the other man calmly, 'and I cannot change my sentiment.'

"'Then you offer to give me satisfaction?' said the other.

"'In what way, sir?'

"'As gentlemen give satisfaction."

"'I do not fight duels,' said the other paling slightly.

"'Not when you have insulted a man?'

"'No.'

"'You are not a coward,' answered the other. 'That is plain to see. I ask you as a gentleman to give me satisfaction.'

"The man from the North looked at him steadily.

"'I cannot kill a man,' he said.

"The other gave him a look which was almost one of appeal.

"'If you do not give me satisfaction,' he said, 'or retract, and I see you will not do that, I shall feel like a hound.'

"'Very well,' answered the other, simply, 'when shall it be?'

"'As soon as possible.'

"The Southerner excused himself to find a second. The Northern man turned to me.

"'I am a stranger here,' he said. 'Will you act as my second?'

"'I don't believe in duels,' I answered, feeling ashamed to refuse him.

"'No more do I,' he replied coldly.

"I hesitated and consented. The four of us were driven below the city. I shall not forget the place where the duel was fought. We turned into a plantation at a point of the road where stood a majestic pecan tree which seemed to bow gravely as the wind rustled softly through its branches and the trailing moss swayed gently. Dawn was breaking and over the Mississippi hung a low mist. The distance was paced off by the second of my new friend's adversary, for I was absolutely useless.

"For some reason my principal took off his coat and waistcoat, and the other man did the same thing. They both seemed at their ease. In the grayness of the morning the white of their shirts was beautifully clear and pleasing. They took their positions quietly. No one had spoken a word since we had entered the field. My friend raised his hand and looked carelessly at his revolver.

"'Gentlemen,' he said, calmly, 'I have never shot at a man in my life. This is not of my doing.'

"I looked at the Southern duelist. His face whitened at this, but he was cool and graceful in his bearing.

"I forgot my principles. There was nothing brutal, uncivilized, or cruel about this. It was beautiful. The calmness of the scene was exquisite. Both men faced each other as if they were paying compliments. There was a grace about their posture which charmed me. At that moment it seemed to me that to kill a man in so delicate a way was the refinement of courtesy.

"'Gentlemen, are you ready? One!' Two white-sleeved arms was all that I saw. I did not hear the rest, not even the shots. I saw the arms go up slowly, straighten out sharply, something like released springs, and the Southern man was in the damp grass, a bright stain on his white shirt. My friend was leaning over him, peering anxiously into the wounded man's face. When I ran up the one who was shot was very white.

"'Henry,' he said to his second, 'take every care for this gentleman's safety,' and he fainted.

"Perhaps this was one of the most remarkable duels ever fought. I, an unwilling second, did not know the name of the principal whom I assisted. I did not even know the cause of the duel. Each principal was ignorant of the name of the other. The only two men who knew each other were the Southern man and his second. But I, who believed dueling to be murder, found it, when forced to play a part in a duel, a fascinating picture, the like of which I have never before or since seen."

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Jacob Mayer.

Jacob Mayer died yesterday morning at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. F. Schloss, No. 3421 Wabash avenue. He was hale and hearty until three weeks ago, when he was stricken with the illness that resulted in his death. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, 82 years ago, and in 1855 emigrated to America. For many years he was engaged in mercantile business in Philadelphia and retired after having amassed a fortune. He and his wife celebrated their golden wedding there in 1877, and the following year Mrs. Mayer died at the age of 78.

Mr. Mayer then removed to Chicago, where all his children had been living for some time. They are Mrs. L. Simon, Mrs. F. Schloss, Lee Mayer, and H. M. Mayer. He was a well-known member of the B'nai Brith Society. The funeral will take place from his late residence at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. The interment will be in Rosehill Cemetery.

Death of Col. John D. Stevenson.

BUFFALO GROVE, Ill., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—Col. John Davis Stevenson, one of Ogle County's earliest settlers, died at Norwood Park Friday. His death occurred at the residence of his elder daughter, Mrs. S. H. Shoop. He was 86 years old.

Col. Stevenson was a resident of Ogle County for thirty-three years. He was born in 1804, and in early life engaged in the mercantile business in Cincinnati, afterward removing to New Orleans. His wife's health failing at this place he took up his residence in Ogle County, where he had since resided. Though he studied medicine in Philadelphia and was a qualified physician, he never practiced his profession. Dr. Stevenson took a warm interest in political affairs, and in the days of Henry Clay was an ardent supporter of the Whig leader. Afterwards he espoused the cause of the Republican party and remained of that political faith ever after.

Previous to his departure for New Orleans Dr. Stevenson married Miss Sarah Hackett of Philadelphia, and a goodly number of children were born to the couple, several of whom are still living—one, Dr. Sarah Hackett-Stevenson, being a resident of Chicago. Dr. Stevenson's death is mourned by a wide circle of relatives, friends, and acquaintances.

Mrs. J. R. Tucker.

Mrs. James R. Tucker died at her home in this city Friday, Oct. 24. The funeral services were held the following Monday at St. Elizabeth's Church, the Rev. D. J. Riordan preaching the funeral discourse. The floral tributes were numerous and beautiful, evidencing the sorrow that through Mrs. Tucker's death had fallen upon a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Alfred L. Richon.

Alfred L. Richon, aged 63, who came to Chicago in 1834, is dead. He breathed his last Saturday. Mr. Richon was born in Paris, France. His father was in 1815 coachman for Napoleon Bonaparte.

Assassins for Hire.

A society of bravos, calling themselves the "Executors of Works of Revenge," is revealed in Paris. If any one wishes to have an enemy waylaid he need only go to the wine shops of La Villette, where the bravos haunt, and he can get his work done. They will break a man's head for five francs, for ten an arm, and for twenty leave him half dead.

Accounted For.

Mr. Wiggles—"The African race is wonderful for its adaptability to all climates. I knew one black as my hat who was born in Ireland near Queenstown."

Mr. Jiggles—"Wasn't that a case of burnt Cork?"—*Texas Siftings.*

An International Complication Averted.

Prince Sansson—"Why not say 'yes,' darling? I know that the feeling I have for you is love. Why should you think I am mistaken? Why should you think I have deceived myself?"

Miss Astorbilt—"Ah, your highness, that was an old copy of Bradstreet you saw."—*Life.*

The Truth.

A Vermont legislator has introduced a bill to prevent newspapers from making cartoons of politicians. A law to prohibit politicians making spectacles of themselves could not be so easily enforced.—*Ex.*

FARWELL'S STRONG TALK

THE SENATOR GREETED BY AN ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCE.

His First Speech Since His Illness—He Tells His Hearers What the Republican Party Has Done for the Country—What the South Has Accomplished—The McKinley Bill Defended—A Few Remarks for Gen. Palmer's Benefit.

Senator Farwell Saturday evening addressed a large audience at the Princess Opera-House on West Madison street. He was introduced by ex-State Senator Frank Riddle, who announced that it was Senator Farwell's first appearance before an audience since his recovery from his late serious illness. The Senator was enthusiastically received.

Owing to the pressure on the columns of THE TRIBUNE yesterday it was impossible to do justice to his address, which was as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: You have read and heard so much about the McKinley bill and the protective tariff that you will probably prefer to hear about something else. At all events I shall talk to you upon another subject than that. Before doing so I wish to say that in the history of the United States we have had three protective tariff bills under which the country prospered, and we have had three periods of poverty and distress resulting from a low tariff or free trade. [Cries of "That's so! Your are right!"]

Democratic speakers and Democratic editors seem to me to be the allies of foreigners and foreign manufacturers. All their arguments seem to be in favor of those people. The Republican party, on the contrary, is in favor of America, and American industries, and American labor. [Applause.] The best indorsement of the McKinley bill is the fierce denunciation of the European nations, notably England, France, and Germany. Two friends of mine who have just returned from Europe told me last week that the found no Republicans on the other side; that in all the manufacturing districts of Great Britain the people were organizing and raising money. My friends could assign no other reason for this than that it was for the purpose of repealing the McKinley bill at the first opportunity. They also said that while visiting the Crystal Palace in London they found some people there weaving portraits with silk. They had on silk portraits of all the leading statesmen of Europe, but none from the United States except Grover Cleveland. They asked a saleswoman what pictures she sold the most of. She said she thought Cleveland sold a little better than the Queen. These things indicate the feeling of Great Britain toward our protective system.

When the South Rules.

Now, my friends, if I can tonight enlist a little sectional pride in the few remarks I make to you I shall have accomplished my purpose. I assert, without fear of successful contradiction, that the parties in this country have always been sectional. The Democratic party is the Southern party; the Republican party is the Northern party. Whenever the Democratic party is in power the South rules. Whenever the Republican party is in power the North rules. [Applause.]

The Southern party governed the country substantially until they failed to elect their President in 1860. Virginia alone had four Presidents, each of whom served eight years. Gen. Jackson served eight years; Mr. Polk four years. In the formation of the Constitution itself in 1787 the descendants of the cavaliers in the South took advantage of our Roundheads in the North by inserting in the Constitution a clause which provided that direct taxation and representation should be based upon the population, and that five negroes should be counted as three white men in making up that enumeration. When they incorporated this into the Constitution they knew that direct taxation had never been practiced, but they made our Northern people believe that the Government would be supported by direct taxation. Under this negro representation and the two-thirds rule which was adopted in Baltimore in 1832 the Southern people have absolutely named all the Democratic Presidents that have ever been nominated. They knew when they put this clause into the Constitution that they were taking a dishonest advantage of the Northern people, because immediately after the adoption of the Constitution the second bill which was passed by the Congress under it was to raise a revenue by customs duties to pay the public debt, to pay the expenses of the Government, and to foster and protect American industries. This bill was signed July 4, 1789. As I say, they governed the country substantially up to 1860, when, failing to elect their President, they made war; and when they succeeded in electing Grover Cleveland President in 1884 it was by casting their Southern vote—namely, 153—all they had for him. New York, with its usual Democratic vigor, gave its vote to Mr. Cleveland, probably in the same manner that a Supreme Judge of that State was elected two years before, when, in one of the precincts of New York City, for every eighty-five inhabitants—men, women, and children—one hundred Democratic votes were polled for the Democratic candidate. [Hisses and cries of "That's true."]

What the Confederate Soldier Does.

In the last Congress they had a majority of the votes in the Lower House, but something over one hundred were from the Southern States. This shows that the South were in a majority in that body. The New Orleans *Picayune*, in speaking of this matter, said: "The South is not dead; she is progressing. Confederate soldiers elect ninety out of every hundred Congressmen, thirty-four of the United States Senators, and the President of the United States. The Government of the United States is now controlled by ex-Confederate soldiers. The South is in the saddle at Washington, and ex-Confederates are running the Government."

I cannot understand why any Northern man should vote against his section and ask the ex-Confederates to rule the country. Let me ask you, who are these Southern people? At the last census they had one-fourth of the white population of the country. They had but 14 per cent of the wealth of the country. They had 6 per cent of the manufacturing interests of the country. And yet the Northern Democrat by his vote turns over to the tender mercies of Mr. Mills and five other ex-Confederate brigadiers 94 per cent of the manufacturing industries of the United States. The Mills bill was made by six ex-Confederates, Scott of Pennsylvania and Bynum of Indiana. The Republicans never heard of the bill until it was presented to the House after it was adopted by them. Now, the Montgomery [Confederate] Constitution, which was adopted in May, 1861, and which Mr. Mills and his colleagues represent in the House of Representatives, declared that no tariff tax should ever be raised by the Confederate States to protect any industry; and it is to the tender mercies of these people that the North commits all its manufacturing industries. We carry their mails for them. We have always done so. A late report of the Postmaster-General shows that Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina cost the Government, over and above what they pay for the mail service, $808,000. The same report shows that Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, and Illinois pay for carrying their own mails, and also pay into the Federal Treasury $4,567,000. [Applause.] Now, I ask again, why will any Northern man invite these people to govern this great Nation? Before the war, in the Bureaus in Washington 688 clerks were from the South, and 325 from the North. The South had five of the nine Supreme Court Judges. They also had nearly all of the foreign service. I do not make these statements for the purpose of doing any injustice to our Southern brethren at all; I simply wish to make a plain statement of historical facts for the purpose, as I said in the outset, of exciting a little sectional pride. I point with pride to the action of the last Congress.

An Anti-Trust Bill.

"We have passed an Anti-Trust bill; we have passed the McKinley Tariff bill, which means that we propose to employ all our own people instead of employing anybody on the other side. [Applause.]

We propose to keep up the wages of labor by keeping out foreign competition. [Cheers.] Then there is the great Silver bill, which is one of the most beneficent measures passed by any Congress. That bill was passed wholly by Republican votes, not a Democrat in either House voting for it. Last but not least, we passed the Disabled Pension bill, against which the Democrats also voted.

Gen. Palmer has been paying his respects to me, as I see by the newspapers, accusing me of staying at home and not going to the war as he did. All the people could not go to the war; some had to remain. I had sufficient reasons for keeping me at home. I have always regretted that those reasons existed, but I am quite willing to put my record against that of Gen. Palmer in this audience or anywhere else in the country. I simply quote from Gen. Sherman's "Memoirs," page 102, in which he says: "Gen. Palmer's disobedience at the battle of Atlanta cost the Union army 2,000 men." [Applause and a voice, "How are you, John M.?"] Now, my fellow-citizens, I hope that election-day you will vote for the Republican candidates, which means Northern rule. In conclusion, permit me to say it is my firm belief that if you are derelict in your duty and allow the Southern party, or the Democratic party, to govern the country you may anticipate disaster and suffering; and I am equally assured that as this country has prospered under Republican administrations it will under Northern rule continue to prosper. [Cheers.]

Much.

"What's in a name?" asked Biggs the other day in the course of conversation.

"I guess your wife can tell you," said Boggs.

"What do you mean?"

"Why, everything you've got is in her name, isn't it?"—*Puck.*

Vandalism in Egypt.

An astounding piece of vandalism is reported to be in progress in Egypt with the connivance of the native officials. Three gangs of workmen, under two local sheikhs, are daily extracting blocks from the lower courses of the two largest pyramids of Gizeh. These are broken up on the spot and carried away on camelback for building purposes.

At the Sunday-School Concert.

The Rev. X. Horter—"Now, all you little children, how many of you want to grow up to be good, honest men and women? Hands up, now!"

Bronco Bill (who has dropped in just in time to hear the last remark)—"All right, boss! But dern me if I expected t' come t' this section an' git robbed! In a church, too! The wooly West ain't the wust place, arter all!"—*Boston Traveller.*

MAY NOT CONSOLIDATE.

Some Opposition Develops to the New York Club's Pet Scheme.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—[Special.]—Julian B. Hart of the Boston Players' League Club and Ned Hanlon of the Pittsburg (P. L.) club came here today to hold a consultation with John Addison of the Chicago club. Mr. Addison laid before them the terms offered him by A. G. Spalding. Mr. Spalding, in figuring up his assets, horrified Mr. Addison by including the increased cost of rent for grounds and money expended for property for new grounds and many other items of like nature which Mr. Addison did not consider as being in the case at all. When a balance was struck Addison found that he would not get for the Players' club more than half what he expected to get. When he protested Mr. Spalding told him that as the New York clubs would probably consolidate anyway it would end the Players' League.

Mr. Addison thereupon indignantly broke off all consolidation negotiations and came on to consult with his associates as to what was best to be done. A short time since Secretary Robinson of the local Players' club sent a circular to each of the other clubs notifying them that the New York clubs had settled on terms of consolidation which were mutually satisfactory and that the New York (P. L.) club would give the others thirty days in which to see if they could not make similar arrangements. The circular did not state what the New York people would do should the others not succeed. In consequence of this circular the other Players' League clubs will meet in Philadelphia at the Continental Hotel Thursday, Nov. 6, to consider the matter.

The action of the Chicago club has put new courage into the Players' League men who are opposed to consolidation, and it looks now as if the scheme of the New York and Brooklyn men would not go through. Mr. Hart returned to Boston in high spirits and asserted that the Players' League would be found at the old stand next season. The New York men, so it is said, received through third parties a telegram from A. G. Spalding warning them to take no stock in what Mr. Addison might say and to accept things with due reservation. The New York men are greatly worried over the turn of affairs which seems to affect their pet scheme so much and decline to talk for publication. The opponents of consolidation now say that at the Players' League meeting, Nov. 11, they will make the New York men show their hands. It can be positively stated that although the papers have been drawn up for consolidation in this city they have not yet been signed, and well-posted Players' League men now declare that they never will be, and that Talcott and his association dare not leave the Players' League. Ed Hanlon says that Pittsburg will not consolidate, and that he considers that the action of Mr. Addison knocks the plan in the head.

Broke a Leg at Football.

The game of football scheduled for yesterday afternoon between the Colehours of South Chicago and the Wanderers did not take place, the Colehours failing to appear. While practicing, Judge, one of the Wanderers' half backs, collided with a fellow-player and broke his left leg below the knee. He was taken to his home and will be unable to play again this season.

Will Go to St. Louis.

John C. Meyers, the St. Louis athlete, has offered a handsome silver cup for competition between the crack foot-ball team of St. Louis and a team here. The Wanderers are already laying their plans to win the cup. They are getting together a strong team to go to St. Louis Thanksgiving Day.

General Sporting Notes.

The Oak Park Cycling Club wants a clubhouse, and may build.

Quail are reported as being more plentiful in Kentucky than before in years.

There is a general complaint of the scarcity of good jockeys at the winter tracks.

Mr. Lloyd Price and party of England, recently bagged 5,000 rabbits. Such slaughter is terrible.

David Waldo has purchased from L. H. Bell for $1,000 a weanling colt by Sayre out of Lady Merton.

Jake Johnson of Fort Worth, Tex., recently had a fine weanling by Hospador out of Lizzie B. by Hyder Ali, killed by a railroad train.

There is a sheet of water at Wellesley near the Charles River named Lake Wabon, in which hump-backed pike are found. Mr. Denton Ortist of the United States Fish Commission vouches for this.

A recent issue of the New York *Sporting World* says: "It is among the possibilities that Clint C. Riley of the *Inter-Ocean*, Chicago, may preside in the judges' stand at Saratoga next summer. It is understood that he has been recently approached by the management with that end in view." No better choice could be made.

PUT THEM IN CHARGE OF THE ARMY.

Bloody Massacres and Costly Campaigns Result from Our Indian Policy.

Philadelphia *Telegraph:* If the army had charge of the Indians, as common sense and common prudence demand, Sitting Bull would be shut up very shortly; but the army has no authority until the murdering redskins have broken out, burned a dozen ranches, and slaughtered a score of women and children. When their horrible work has been carried far enough the army is called upon to chase after them and drive them back to their reservations. The army officers may be perfectly well informed of Sitting Bull's intrigues, but they can do nothing until he deliberately perfects all his rascally plans and gets ready to start his young bucks on a raid, the agencies giving him perfect protection and all the facilities for hostile intrigue that a bad Indian could wish for. The reservation affords a safe refuge and a base of supplies for the marauding savages; and if the troops get after them and press them too hard they have only to run for the reservation, knowing they are scot free the moment they cross the lines. Sitting Bull is now getting to be an old man, but he is still a subtile plotter and quite capable of taking advantage of the slack-twisted, no-man fashion with which our Indian affairs are conducted. With our competent, experienced, and ever-vigilant army officers in control of these affairs Sitting Bull and his like would be kept under safe surveillance, and would respect the authority they have learned to dread in many a hard fought campaign. But then, if the army were given charge of the Indians, we should lack the excitement of redhanded raids occasionally, as the officers in command would stamp out that sort of game before the play could begin. Had the army been in control there would never have been any Custer massacre, for example, nor any of the frightfully costly campaigns of Terry and Cook and Miles that followed thereafter, in which so many of our civil war heroes were sacrificed with savage cruelty. These fights were the direct outcome of the agency system which we cling to with such inconceivable fatuity; and if Sitting-Bull succeeds in setting on foot another emeute, with all the usual horrors and sacrifices attending such experiences, it will still be due to our blind folly in not putting the wild wards of the Nation once for all under the sole charge of the War Department.

DECEIVED BY THEIR APPEARANCE.

The Duke, the Marquis, and the Stationmaster.

An amusing incident lately occurred on a southern railroad in England in connection with the Duke of Norfolk and the Marquis of Bute. The Duke and Marquis were fellow-travelers, and when the train stopped at —— Station a companion joined them in the person of the stationmaster himself, who was going for a jaunt some twenty miles farther up the line. The Duke and the stationmaster, who were both diminutive men, and therefore fond of talk, soon got into conversation, while the Marquis—a tall, robust man—was inclined to be reticent, until he found his friend the Duke up to his ears in conversation when he himself joined, addressing most of his conversation to the stranger.

At length the train arrived at B——, and the Marquis bid a hearty farewell to the Duke, and, with a kindly adieu and a shake of the hand from the stranger, the Marquis quitted the carriage, while his dispatch box and wraps were secured, to the surprise of the stationmaster, by a tall, powdered footman, and the train soon glided again out of the station. Silence was not, however, long maintained, the station master breaking out with the question, "I wonder who that swell was?" "That," replied his companion, "was the Marquis of Bute." The answer seemed to dumfound the stationmaster for a time, but presently he exclaimed: "So that were a Marquis, was he? Well, now, I do think it kind of him to talk to two such snobby little chaps as us, don't you?" The Duke nodded his assent and had a good laugh. When the train drew up again his Grace affably bid his companion Good-by, and on alighting on the platform was received with the greatest deference by a throng of Jesuit priests, this incident again setting the stationmaster the task of inquiry, who inquisitively asked a brother official, "Who is that little bloke?" The stationmaster, after this, declared he would never travel first-class again as long as he lived.

HOW THE WINDS DO BLOW.

AND ALL AROUND THE LAKES THEY SHAKE UP MANY VESSELS.

The Barges W. L. Peck and H. Bissell Damaged—The Schooner Kimball Aground—The Brightie Loses 200,000 Feet of Lumber and Is in Bad Shape—The Schooner Minnie Davis Released—The Propeller F. L. Vance Not Yet Much Damaged—The Storm on Lake Erie.

There has been a heavy wind blowing here from the northwest for the last twenty-four hours, and a number of vessels which went out had to put back yesterday.

Mackinaw City—The wind has blown heavy from the north all day. Weather cold, but no snow squalls.

Port Colborne—Wind west, strong.

Escanaba—Wind north, light. Snow.

Minorville—A northwest gale, with snow.

Port Huron—Wind northwest, fresh.

Grand Haven—The storm is still in its fury. Wind northwest. Heavy sea running.

Sheboygan—Wind northwest, fresh, cloudy.

Buffalo—The severest storm of the season prevailed this afternoon. The wind reached a maximum velocity of 52 miles from the southwest at 2 p. m. It moderated last night and freshened up again about 10 this morning. From noon to dark the average was about 40 miles. At 10 o'clock tonight it had shifted to northwest, 20 miles.

Buffalo's Big Blow.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 2.—The barges H. Bissell and W. L. Peck, which were dropped yesterday afternoon by the Oneida, reached this port safely soon after noon. The Peck sailed down and the Bissell was picked up by the tug Gee, thirty miles up the lake. Both were badly shaken up. The Peck lost part of its deck load. Its mainsail was split and staysail torn to ribbons. It shipped much water, and the pumps were kept hard at work. The Bissell's canvas also suffered considerably.

The iron propeller Philadelphia, light from Erie, came down flying. At times its ends were twenty or twenty-five feet out of water.

The T. W. Palmer, wheat laden, arrived at 4:40 p. m., and in the evening the Fitzgerald and Vanderbilt came along. The schooner Clint was towed in at 2 p. m., when the wind was strongest and the water four feet over the usual level. The Syracuse and Lackawanna arrived this morning.

About 25 vessels bound out were under the breakwater. Huge seas washed over the structure and tossed some of them around quite lively. The Mineral Rocks' line parted and it came inside.

Around the Lakes.

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 2.—The tug George R. Hand arrived here this morning with the schooner Minnie Davis, which was ashore at Richmondville. It will be repaired here.

The barge Fontana lost its rudder and shoe and is being towed to Detroit by the tug Hand.

ERIE, Pa., Nov. 2.—The gale was so heavy last night that the tug Krinkle Brothers, Capt. Wiley, was unable to get the Wayne, which was light, around into the harbor, and it required the assistance of the tug William L. Scott, Capt. Boyd, to keep the schooner from getting away. The water is very high here tonight.

ESCANABA, Mich., Nov. 2.—The Towing and Wrecking company will send the tug Delta and six hydraulic jackets to take off the propeller F. L. Vance. It is in good shape.

The propeller Frontenac has been at anchor off Sand Point all afternoon. There is probably some trouble with its engines.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Nov. 2.—A large fleet was driven here for shelter last night. The schr Godfrey in tow of the steambarge Spinner, lumber laden from Ashland, lost its deck load before reaching shelter. The steamer James Fisk and schr J. F. Card cleared last night, but were compelled to return.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Nov. 2.—The schooner Kimball in tow of the propellor Passadena parted its tow line and grounded in the flats today. The Passadena left it, but a tug and lighter are at work on it.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Nov. 2.—The steambarge S. S. Wilhelm and consorts Atlanta and Nirvana are here loaded with a combined cargo of two million and a half feet of lumber for Tonawanda. They will await abatement of the storm before clearing.

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—The Murphy Wrecking company with two tugs have been trying hard all day to sweep a chain under the wreck of the Tremble but did not succeed. It looks now as though they had a difficult task on their hands, seeing that they could not get a diver down on it.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Nov. 2.—Owing to the severe storm the Bradley and consort, Brightie, were obliged to put in here for shelter. The Brightie lost the greater part of its deck-load of lumber off Point Au Sable. The amount lost is estimated at 200,000 feet. The Brightie is in a crippled condition, having lost its steering gear and part of its rigging. The Woolson, also in tow of the Bradley, is reported safe behind Grand Island with about seven feet of water in its hold and leaking badly. The Brightie will be obliged to remain here until repaired. Cargo fully insured.

Schooner Marsh Wrecked.

COBOURG, Ont., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—The schooner Caroline Marsh of Port Hope left Oswego at 2 o'clock this afternoon loaded with coal for Toronto. When fifteen miles up the lake the wind shifted, blowing a thirty-six mile gale. The Marsh put about and made for Oswego, and when near there a tug went to its assistance and had it entering the harbor when the tow-line parted. The Marsh went ashore near Fort Ontario and is fast going to pieces. The Marsh is owned by Capt. Twart of this town. The life-saving crew rescued the crew with the breeches.

Vessel Movements of Nov. 2.

Port Colborne—In harbor windbound—Ganges, Heela.

Grand Haven—Sheltered here—H. J. Pickands. Preston, Behm.

Ogdensburg—Arrived—Prince, Comanche. Cleared—Averill.

Milwaukee—Arrived—Arabia, Milwaukee, Conemaugh, Newburgh, Oswego, Tioga.

Toledo—Arrived—Russell Sage. Cleared light—Swallow, Au Sable, Owasco, Cheboygan.

Marquette—Arrived—Spinner, Shawnee, Havana, Helena, Bradley, Brightie, Columbian.

Erie—Arrived—Marion, Indiana, Conestoga, Wayne. Cleared—Susquehanna, Chicago; Gordon Campbell, Buffalo.

Bay City—Arrived—Germania and consorts, Sprague, Wyandotte and Case, Empire and consorts, Icsman, Mariner, Johnson.

Manitowoc—Arrived—O. M. Nelson, M. L. Collins, Cascade, Merrimac, Nellie and Annie, Simmons, Guide, Becker. Cleared—Dobbins, Sachem.

Cheboygan—Windbound—Joses, Iris, Mercury, Conneaut, Nellie, Church, Augusta, John Wesley, G. F. Burroughs, J. A. Traverse, A. M. Bears, A. G. Vannill, North Star, Woolen, Emeline, Emma, Eliza, Leo.

Escanaba—Cleared—Bertha Barnes, Manhattan, Chicago; Estelle, Toledo, Grand Traverse, Gladstone; Metacomet, Milwaukee, Wells, Toltec, Miztec, Bacon, Morey, Vanderbilt, S. V. R. Watson, S. L. Watson, windbound.

Cleveland—Arrived—City of Cleveland, Spokane, A. Everett, Jim Sheriffs, Raleigh, Caledonia, John Martin. Cleared light—Atlantic, Alpena; Burlington, Bay City; Jim Sheriffs, Duluth; Fostoria, Saginaw; G. W. Wesley, Republic.

Minorville—Down—Sachem, Muskegon, J. B. Merrill, Kate Howard, J. V. Taylor, Clara Magill, Adirondack, W. D. Goodman, Naiad, Rainbow, Horace, Tabor; Ford River, George Boyce. Up—Perrett and consorts, Boscobel and consorts, S. A. Woods, Mediator.

Mackinaw City—Down—McVittie, 6 a. m.; Craig, 7:20; Haskell, 12:10 p. m.; William Chisholm, 12:20; Helena, 12:40. Up—Wyoming, 2:59 a. m.; Rust, Tokio, 3; Devereux, 6:40; Wissahickon, 7:20; William Home, 8:20; Business, 8:40; Barnes, 9; Harlem, 12:15 p. m.; Montgomery, Henry Pickands, Libbie Nau, 2; Selkirk, 3.

Sault Ste. Marie—Down—Sanilac, 11:50 last night; Sheldon, Ely, 4:40 a. m.; Servia, Moravia, 6:15; Hackett, Brown, 7; Phil Minch, 7:50; Alcona, Alta, Guinan, 9; White and Friant, Weil, Parana, 9:50; Samuel Mather, 2:50 p. m.. Up—Nyanza, 10:20 a. m.; Northern Queen, Majestic, 11:20; Samoa, David Vance, Drake, 12:30 p. m.; Pasadena, 1:28; Wetmore, 2; Jay Gould, Stafford, Francombe, 3:20; Alberta, Livingstone, 4:10.

Detroit—Up—E. M. Peck, 12; Lothair, Aurora, 12:30 p. m.; Fayette Brown, 1:10; Keystone, Masten, 1:40; Missoula, 104, 1:50; George Spencer, 2:40; John Mitchell, 3:10. Down—Caledonia, 3:30 a. m.; Lowell, 5:20; Gibbs, 6:50; Parnell, 8; Hudson, 9:40; Nelson Mills, 10:10; Cumberland, Bruce, 10:30; Corona, Norman, 10:50; Northern Wave, Saginaw Valley, 12; Commodore, 12:10 p. m.; Breck, 1:30; Delaware, Oceanica, 2; Kalkaska, 2:20; Mercur, Castalia, 2:30; Wade, 3:30; Albany, 4; Gladstone, Mecosta, 5; Tampa, 5:05; Hope, 5:30.

Later—Up—Farwell, Rutter, 6:20; Queen of the West, 9. Down—Fryer, 6:20; Brockway, Saranac, Nevada, 9.

Port Huron—Up—Toprka, 10:30 last night; Italia, 11:20; Cayuga, 1 a. m.; Pridgeon, 2; Macy, Camden, Fountain City, 3; Garden City, 3:30; Yosemite, Ryan, 10:30; Nellie Torrent, 11; Kirby, Corsica, 12; Langell, Arena, 1:30; Sugar Peak, 2:30; Hesper, Joliet, 3:20; Japan, Tom Adams, Lycoming, 4; James, 5. Down—Turner, Hope, 12; Azor, 1:15 p. m.; Nevada, Sarana, 2:10; H. A. Tuttle, Gladiator, C. Foster, Burton, M. Stewart, 2:30. Run back—Oswegatchie and barges, Kitchen, A. J. McBrier. Windbound—Nashua, Brake.

Later—Up—Salina, E. M. Peck, 7; Fayette Brown, 8:20. A large fleet are wind-bound here.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived with lumber—Hayward, St. Joseph, Escanaba; Arcadia, Muskegon; Westcott, Traverse City; Woods, Ritchie's Pier; S. A. Wood, Marinette; Petoskey, Escanaba; R. P. Mason, Thompson Pier; Glad Tidings, Menominee. With sundries—Petoskey, Harbor Springs; Seneca, Milwaukee, Buffalo; De Pere, Green Bay. With coal—John Rugee, G. W. Roby, Buffalo; M. H. Boyce, Ashtabula. Light—C. W. Elphicke, South Chicago. Cleared—Light—Seneca, Milwaukee; M. H. Boyce, Escanaba, Hayward, Muskegon; Charlotte Raab, Elk Rapids; L. A. Law, Manitowoc; E. R. Blake, Manistee. With sundries—Peerless, Duluth. With grain—Clarion, Owego, Buffalo.

The Young Woman Waits.

Like the farmer's daughter who counted the chickens before they were hatched, the thoughts of waiter maidens do not always rest upon the viands which they serve. At a restaurant much frequented by the German element one of the absent-minded fair sex approached a handsome youth who had seated himself at the table and, balancing a trayful of dishes, inquired: "Are you married?" instead of the usual query, "Have you ordered?" "Nein," replied the young man, with a roar of laughter. The reminder so startled the girl that she dropped the china, shivering it into fragments.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Profitable Industry.

Pecan nut growing is one of the rising industries of the Gulf States. After the trees begin to bear they involve no labor or expense and yield, it is said, an income of $500 to $1,000 per acre, according to the quality of the nut.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

Goes to Hot Springs for Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Rheumatism, &c., &c.

Dr. Algernon S. Garnett, Surgeon (retired) U. S. Navy, Resident Physician, Hot Springs, Ark.:

"I have had excellent results from BUFFALO LITHIA WATER in GOUT, RHEUMATIC GOUT, and RHEUMATISM, *both in my own person and in the treatment of patients for whom I have prescribed it.* It is a *prophylactic* as well as a *remedy* in *Nephritic Colic* and forming *Calculi*, when due to a redundancy of *Lithic Acid.*"

Dr. Wm. B. Towles, Professor of Anatomy and Materia Medica in the Medical Department of the University of Virginia. Former Resident Physician, Hot Springs, Va.:

"I feel no hesitancy whatever in saying that in GOUT, RHEUMATIC GOUT, RHEUMATISM, and in all diseases of URIC ACID DIATHESIS, *I know of no remedy at all comparable to* BUFFALO LITHIA WATER.

"Its effects are marked in causing a disappearance of *Albumen.* In a single case of *Bright's Disease of the Kidneys* I witnessed decided beneficial results from its use, and from its action in this case I should have great confidence in it as a remedy in certain stages of this disease."

The Late Dr. Wm. F. Carrington, Resident Physician, Hot Springs, Ark., Surgeon (retired) U. S. Navy, Surgeon Confederate States Navy, Medical Director Army of Northwestern Virginia:

"The BUFFALO LITHIA WATER, Spring No. 2, has signally demonstrated its remedial power in GOUT, RHEUMATIC GOUT, RHEUMATISM, URIC ACID GRAVEL, and other maladies dependent upon the URIC ACID DIATHESIS."

Dr. T. B. Buchanan, Resident Physician, Hot Springs, Arkansas:

"Send me five cases BUFFALO LITHIA WATER, Spring No. 2. I have made use of this Water for GOUT in my own person and prescribed it for patients similarly suffering with the most decided beneficial results. I take pleasure in advising GOUTY patients to these Springs."

Water, in cases of one dozen half-gallon bottles, $5, F. O. B. here.

THOMAS F. GOODE,

Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va.

GOVERNMENT WEATHER CROP BULLETIN

Conditions Have Favored Farm Work in the Wheat Growing Regions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2.—Weather crop bulletin for the North ending Oct. 31. 1890:

Temperature—The month of October has been slightly cooler than usual thoughout the district east of the Mississippi, although during the first half of the month the average daily temperature over this region ranged from 3 degrees to 6 degrees above the normal. The month was warmer than usual in the extreme Northwest and on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains.

Precipitation—During the month of October there was more rain than usual thoughout the Northern States from the Atlantic coast westward to the Missouri Valley. Excessive rains occurred generally thoughout North Dakota and Montana and over the greater portion of Minnesota.

General Remarks—The weather has been especially favorable for farm work thoughout the winter and spring wheat regions and the general increase of moisture thoughout these sections has placed the ground in excellent condition and the winter wheat crop generally presents a fine healthy appearance, with an acreage equal to if not greater than that of the previous year.

Anxious for Information.

A public speaker of this city, who has spoken at all kinds of meetings during the last twenty years, says that the most attentive audiences he has ever addressed have been those of black people. He has always found that his colored hearers listened very closely to his words and kept the run of his speech, so that he was led to believe that they would try to take his advice. At the same time, he says, he has always found among them men who were argumentative. On one occasion, when he gave a discourse that was followed by a debate upon it, his arguments were assailed by so many of his listeners that it seemed for a time as though his whole audience was against him. He got more light, however, on the subject afterward, when his reply to his assailants was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, which were followed by a unanimous vote of thanks. He learned that many had liked his broad theory while disliking the narrow arguments by which he supported it.—*New York Sun.*

A Wonder of the Grave.

At Assens, in the Canton of Vaud, Switzerland, Sept. 9 of the present year, while some grave-diggers were removing the contents of a grave from a low, wet portion of a cemetery, a coffin, which contained the remains of a women, was found to be full to overflowing with crisp, curly black hair. The coffin was of wood and lay the undermost of three, all in one grave. As soon as the first two had been removed the workmen noticed that the clay on the lid of the under coffin, as well as the cracks in the lid and sides, was matted with hair which seemed to be pushing out through the cracks. On removing the lid a most remarkable sight met their gaze: There was the whole figure of the corpse, exhibiting the eyes, mouth, ears, and every part, every square inch of the body being covered with the long, curly hair. Exposed to the air for a few minutes, the contents of the coffin became a shapeless mass of hair, one hand and the great toe of the right foot only retaining their shape.

Doing Better.

Last week there were only fourteen railroad wrecks reported with seventeen people killed, thirty-two injured, and half a million dollars' damage incurred. This was quite a gain over the previous week, and travelers will feel greatly encouraged.

Solved.

Let Keeley cease inventing,
And put on the shelf his notion.
For the gas-meter's solved the riddle—
In it we've perpetual motion.
—*Boston Traveller.*

A Pointer for the Candidate.

The faster a man is the harder it is for him to outrun his record when he is a candidate for office.—*Ex.*

The people at the World's Dispensary of Buffalo, N. Y., have a stock-taking time once a year and what do you think they do? Count the number of bottles that've been returned by the men and women who say that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery or Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription didn't do what they said it would do.

And how many do you think they have to count. One in ten? *Not one in five hundred!*

Here are two remedies—one the Golden Medical Discovery, for regulating and invigorating the liver and purifying the blood; the other, the hope of weakly womanhood, and they've been sold for years, sold by the million bottles; sold under a *positive guarantee*, and not one in five hundred can say:

"It was not the medicine for me!"

And—is there any reason why you should be the one? And—supposing you are what do you lose? *Absolutely nothing!*

BORSCH-OPTICIAN. CONSULT US ABOUT YOUR EYESIGHT. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 102 E. WASHINGTON ST.

Full and Plenty.

Keeping apace with the times and giving you what fashion decrees is our hobby.

We have full and plenty of this season's nobby garments, and we're not too modest to say they're the best to be had. $12 to $20 for Cheviot and Cassimere Suits; $10 to $40 for Overcoats.

House Coats and Smoking Jackets are in from London. They look handsomer and more comfortable than ever.

Cork-Sole Shoes at $6, worth $7 elsewhere.

Wanamaker & Brown

145 State street.

Tailoring to order—finest we've ever done.

MARTIN PLACHTE,

Gr. Glogau, Germany.

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"*The greatest money-winner of the day—THE BROOKS AGE INDICATOR.*"—Town Topics.

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EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD.

Persons controlling some capital and desiring a reputable, paying business, or to add to present business, should write to us. We grant exclusive territory for the Brooks Age Indicator. No charge for patents. Machines at cost, we receiving quarterly earnings as royalty. Handsome, quick profits. Address the Howland Mfg. Co., 216 Church-st., New York.

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MISSOURI.

NATURE'S TONIC, DIURETIC and URIC SOLVENT.

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SEALS

Are advancing. The prudent purchaser will not wait too long. Send for catalogue. Established 1855.

THE WOLF & PERIOLAT FUR CO., 67 Washington-st.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

The Dress Goods Department announces a special advance

Sale of Robes

To occur this week (beginning today) in the main Dress Goods department—1st floor. These Robes will prove excellent selections for Holiday Presents. We recommend them emphatically as "Bargains of unusual merit."

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

In the (Basement) Underwear Dept. a large lot of "Ypsilanti" Reform Underwear—samples, seconds, and odds and ends, remaining from our recent Special Sale, is offered with extraordinary reductions.

"Ypsilanti" Reform Underwear—Congo Wool—(*small sizes*) Vests and Drawers, sold regularly at $2.00 and $2.50 each,

At 75c each.

"Ypsilanti" Balbriggan Vests, usually $1.25 and $1.50 each,

At 50c each.

We also offer 200 dozen Ladies' Sanitary Wool Vests and Drawers at 75c each—*a special bargain.*

Men's Underwear.

In Men's Underwear we offer Sanitary, Camel's Hair, and Scarlet (all wool) Medicated Shirts and Drawers (worth $1.50 each)

At $1.00 each.

Sanitary Wool Shirts and Drawers—good value—usually sold at $1.00 each,

At 75c each.

Flannel Neglige Shirts—*A large assortment at 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, and $2.00 each.*

Cardigan Jackets—*$1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, and $2.50 each.*

CARSON PIRIE & CO.

Wabash and Adams.

We announce Today Two Sales of Remarkable Interest to Economical Purchasers. In our

BLANKET DEPT.

Will be found the following DECIDED BARGAINS:

	PAIR.
11-4 Fine and Heavy Silver Gray Blankets, $4 quality, for	$2.50
10-4 Extra Fine All-Wool Medicated Scarlet Blankets, $6.50 quality, for	4.50
11-4 Extra Heavy, Western Made All-Wool White Blankets, $6.50 quality, for	4.50
10-4 All-Wool White California Blankets, $7 quality, for	5.50
11-4 All-Wool White California Blankets, $8.50 quality, for	6.50
12-4 All-Wool White California Blankets, $10 quality, for	7.50
	EACH.
5 Cases Full-Sized Cotton-Filled Bed Comforters, covered with Fine Bunting,	1.95
2 Cases Eider Down Quilts, size 6 ft. by 6 ft.,	4.75
A lot of 8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 Unbleached Bed Sheets, 2½ yds. long, made of best standard brand,	55c

—IN OUR—

UPHOLSTERY DEPT.

WILL BE FOUND 300 PAIRS OF

Chenille Portieres,

Just received. The values are extraordinary, and the real merit of the offerings will be best appreciated after comparison with what is offered elsewhere.

	SALE PRICE
100 Pairs Solid Centers with Fancy Dados, value $6.00	$4.50 PAIR.
100 Pairs Plain with Valance Fringe Top and Bottom, value $6.50	$5.00 PAIR.
50 Pairs Handsome Borders with Valance Fringes, value $7.50	$6.50 PAIR.
50 Pairs Floral Borders with Valance Fringes, value $10.00	$8.50 PAIR.

ALL NEW COLORINGS AND DESIGNS.

Auction Announcements.

—BY—

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

200 & 202 Madison-st.

Tomorrow at 9:30 a. m.,

DRY GOODS,

CARPETS, OILCLOTHS,

Including a particularly attractive stock of Shawls, Bed Blankets, Horse Blankets and Lap Robes, And Closing Sale of A Large lot of Very Fine Cloaks.

Wednesday, Nov. 5, 9:30 a. m.,

Boots, Shoes, Rubbers,

INCLUDING

Very Choice Footwear from Rochester's Best Known Man'f'r and Custom-Made Goods for Fall and Winter.

ALSO

By Order of O. F. DAVIDSON, Receiver, THE ENTIRE RETAIL STOCK OF THE LATE

N. C. CAMPBELL, Elgin, Ill., AND

400 Cases Rubbers.

Thursday, Nov. 6, 9:30 a. m.,

Clothing, Hats, Caps,

GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

Including entirely New Consignments of Choice Fall and Winter Clothing for Men, Youths, and Boys.

IN BASEMENT,

Crockery, Glassware,

FANCY GOODS.

100 Cases Silver and Alabaster Vases, Decorated Jugs, Engraved Tumblers, Champagne and Whisky Glasses, Cruets, Finger Bowls, &c. Hotel, Porcelain, and China Ware. Piano, Library, and Table Lamps.

Friday, Nov. 7, 9:30 a. m.,

Bankrupt Stocks and Job Lots

—OF—

MISCELLANEOUS DRY GOODS.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY

SAMUEL GANS, Manager.

AUCTION NOTICE.

On Wednesday, Nov. 5th, 1890, at 10 a. m.,

For Account of FIRE UNDERWRITERS,

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

At the Salvage Wrecking Salesrooms, 200 to 206 Madison-st., Chicago,

—THE ENTIRE—

Photographic Stock

Of the Well-Known Firm,

Messrs. N. C. THAYER & CO., CHICAGO,

Inventoried Value $65,000.00,

And has been reinspected by two EXPERTS.

GOODS NOW ON EXHIBITION.

WE ARE OPEN

—FOR—

A Few First-Class Salesmen

IN GOOD TERRITORY.

STRAUSS, GOODMAN, YONDORF & CO.

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EXTRA DRY

CHAMPAGNE

DRY & BRUT

A WHOLESOME CHAMPAGNE RECOMMENDED BY LEADING PHYSICIANS FOR FAMILY USE. NOT FORTIFIED BY FOREIGN LIQUEUR. THE PEER OF ANY OTHER. UNADULTERATED BY ANY MATTER.

ALL FIRST CLASS WINE MERCHANTS & GROCERS. Pint Bottles $15.00 Quart Bottles $17.00

Liquified Carbonic Acid Gas.

C. G. ROMMENHOLLER,

ROTTERDAM (HOLLAND),

Makes contrivances for the manufacture of liquified carbonic acid from COKE GAS, according to his own practical method.

This method is the cheapest for the manufacture of liquified carbonic acid gas in large as well as small quantities, and several large works in England and Germany are already in operation according to this system. Circulars with the fullest information, and first-rate references, will be sent gratis on application.

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Third story office. Apply to WM. C. DOW, 50 Tribune Building.

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AT A SACRIFICE

FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.

Five beautiful, distinct lines of *Plaid Dress Goods*, very stylish, at about one-half usual prices. 150 Pieces

Rough Effects, Boucle, Camel's Hair, Serge, Cashmere,	98c yd	Value $1.25 $1.50 $1.75

For two days longer we continue our great sale of All-Wool Ladies' Cloth, 54 inches wide,

AT 39c YARD.

These goods would cost to import all the way from 60c to $1.20. They comprise many pieces of very superior quality. Remember, it requires only six yards of these very wide goods to make a dress.

We are Sole Agents for Chicago and the Northwest for..... P. CENTEMERI & CO.'S "Perfection of Fit" KID GLOVES

JAMES H. WALKER & CO. WABASH AV. ADAMS ST.

Ladies' Muslin Underwear Dept.

We will place on sale this day a large and varied assortment of Ladies' Colored Walking Skirts at following SPECIAL PRICES:

Good Flannel Skirt, yoke band, 75c.

Fine Flannel Skirt, deep side plaiting, bias band above, $1.00.

Flannel Skirt, side plaiting six inches deep, five rows of braid on flounce, bias folds above, $1.25.

Special values in Ladies' Knit Underskirts, worth up to $3.25, at $1.25, $1.50, and $2.00.

Ladies' Muslin Gowns, EXTRA VALUES, 65c, 85c, $1

The Bargain Table in this department contains a lot of odd sizes in Corset Covers and Skirts at ONE-HALF THEIR ORIGINAL COST.

MAIDS' AND NURSES' APRONS, 25c, 35c, 50c, and 75c.

We are Sole Agents for Chicago and the Northwest for..... P. CENTEMERI & CO.'S "Perfection of Fit" KID GLOVES

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

"SOLE AGENTS."



EMPHATIC NOTE OF WARNING.

See that Every Garment is stamped "Guaranteed Natural Wool." None genuine without.

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From Leading Physicians and Chemists the world over, including DR. ERNST SCHMIDT, DR. JOHNSON, DR. MERRIMAN, DR. NEVINS HYDE, DR. MANNHEIMER, DR. BYFORD, PROF. M. DE LA FONTAINE, C. GILBERT WHEELER, and many others.

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Also The Andrews, Windsor, Ideal, and Matuska Folding Beds.

Wirts & Scholle.

222 WABASH AV., Between Adams and Jackson-sts.

THE NEELY SHOE

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

PRICE $2.00.

Ladies sizes 2 to 8. Reliable Bright Dongola, Common Sense, and Opera Lasts, A, B, C, D, E widths.

WILL FIT ALL FEET AND WARRANT EVERY PAIR.

PRICE $3.00.

Gentlemen's sizes 5 to 11. Fine Calf, all styles and widths. The finest and most reliable Shoe ever offered for the price. Open evenings.

Sold only by NEELY BROS., One Door East of Dime Museum. 152 W. Madison-st.

SEAL SKINS.

The best qualities and most fashionable shapes at reasonable prices. Send for catalogue. Established 1855.

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PROPOSALS FOR FILLING AND PILING A PORTION OF THE 50-CALLED LAKE-FRONT.

Sealed proposals will be received by the World's Columbian Exposition until 3 o'clock p. m. Wednesday, November 12th, A. D. 1890, for filling and piling a portion of the so-called Lake-Front east of the Illinois Central Railway right of way, eighty (80) acres, more or less, according to plans and specifications on file, on and after Tuesday, November 4th, in the office of the Executive Committee of the World's Columbian Exposition, Room 19 Adams Express Building, Chicago, Illinois.

Proposals must be made out upon blanks furnished at said office and be addressed to said Corporation, indorsed, "Proposals for Filling and Piling the Lake Front," and be accompanied by $5,000 in money or a certified check for the same amount on some responsible bank doing business in the City of Chicago, and made payable to the order of the Treasurer of said Corporation.

The Board of Directors reserve the right to reject any or all bids, and no proposals will be considered unless the party bidding shall furnish evidence satisfactory to the Board of Directors of his ability, and that he has the necessary facilities together with sufficient pecuniary resources to fulfill the conditions of the contract and specifications, provided such contract should be awarded to him.

Companies or firms bidding will give the individual names as well as the name of the firm, with their address.

J. H. KINGWILL, Assistant Secretary.

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Seal Garments, Fur Capes, AND ALL FASHIONABLE FURS, Lowest Prices for Reliable Goods.

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Try the experiment of sending $1 25 or $2.50 for a box of candy, PREPAID by express from Denver east to Boston west of the best candy in America.

Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago

Chas. Gossage & Co.

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A Lace Curtain Sale.

There is no department of our business growing so rapidly as above department. A series of *Special Sales* (of which the present is the *Most Prominent* one) demonstrates that we are positively HEADQUARTERS on these goods.

BRUSSELS CURTAINS.

At $10.00; worth	$13.50	At $18.00; worth	$25.00
At 12.00; worth	16.50	At 20.00; worth	27.50
At 15.00; worth	20.00	At 22.50; worth	30.00

IRISH POINT CURTAINS.

At $4.00; worth	$5.50	At $8.00; worth	$10.50
At 5.00; worth	7.50	At 10.00; worth	13.50
At 6.00; worth	8.50	At 13.50; worth	18.00

MUSLIN CURTAINS.

100 pair Muslin Curtains, $2.75;	worth		$4.50
200 " " "	3.50;	"	5.00
300 " " "	5.00;	"	7.50
120 " " "	8.00;	"	12.50

NOTE.—We have a large line of Louis XIV.—Cluny—and Novelties in Muslin Curtains, ranging in price from $5.00 to $75.00, particularly suitable for Library and Dining-Room Draperies.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

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Carpets and Rugs.

We announce in our ENLARGED Carpet Dept. (we have just added 8,000 square feet) a Special Sale of

Smyrna and Moquette Rugs

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

18x34	Smyrna Rugs		.90.	Reduced from $1.75
21x45	"	"	$1.35.	Reduced from 2.25
26x54	"	"	1.95.	Reduced from 3.25
30x60	"	"	2.50.	Reduced from 4.00
42x72	"	"	3.50.	Reduced from 6.00
48x84	"	"	5.95.	Reduced from 10.00
300	Moquette Rugs, 27x66, at		$3.00.	Worth $6.00

100 PIECES Wilton Velvet Carpets AT $1.00 PER YARD.

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ANNUAL NOVEMBER SALE

—OF—

Foster Lacing Gloves.

It is our custom to offer our patrons an opportunity to anticipate their HOLIDAY WANTS, and present this as an

"EXTRAORDINARY OCCASION."

500 DOZEN

5-Hook Foster Lacing Gloves, BLACK AND COLORS,

275 DOZEN

7-Hook Foster Lacing Gloves, BROWNS, TANS, AND SLATES,

75c PAIR.

Worth from $1.25 to $1.75 per pair.

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INSTANTLY RELIEVED AND PERMANENTLY CURED. A Sure Thing!

The best and only scientific and practical Electro-Galvanic Truss in the World.

DR. A. OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT, with DR. RENO'S PATENT TRUSS.

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Call, or send 6 cents postage for "Treatise on Rupture." Catalogues on Electric Belts, in English, Swedish, German and Norwegian mailed for 6cts postage.

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ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Mrs. Burgwyn Maitland's Home and Day School for Girls, No. 45 French Broad-av.



Does your lamp smoke, smell, or blaze up? Is the light bad? Then get one of our

COLUMBUS

Round Wick Burners and it will be perfect.

All kinds of Fancy Silk and Lace Lamp Shades.

The George Bohner Co., Everything in Lamp Goods. 83 and 85 Wabash-av.

OUT TODAY:

GUNTER'S NEW NOVEL,

MISS NOBODY OF NOWHERE

—ALSO—

His Story for Children of all ages,

Small Boys in Big Boots,

Illustrated.

For sale by all Booksellers.

THE HOME PUBLISHING CO.



GENEVA OPTICAL CO., Manufacturers and Importers of Optical Goods, 21 Washington-st., Chicago.

Pages 9 and 10.

Tribune Supplemental Sheet.

PART TWO.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1890—TEN PAGES.

GOSSIP OF LONDON TOWN.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM THE BRITISH METROPOLIS.

Englishmen Becoming More Reconciled to the McKinley Bill—Discussion of the Behring Sea Question Revived by Mr. Blaine's Alleged Refusal to Submit to Arbitration—Gladstone Rather Non-Committal on the Plan of Campaign—Froude's Biography of Beaconsfield.

[*New York Tribune Cable.*]

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Mr. Gladstone's McKinley tariff speech at Dundee has had one remarkable effect. It has reconverted the *Times* into a eulogist of Mr. Gladstone and a friend to America. It is not long since that journal said that after the passage of the McKinley tariff talk about kinship and friendship with America was out of date. Now the same authority says: "We are greatly mistaken if the American people as a whole are not pleasantly impressed by the perfect tone and temper of Mr. Gladstone's observations and by the sincere, ardent, and even enthusiastic nature of the feelings he entertains and which our entire nation shares with him for the great English-speaking Republic across the Atlantic."

No doubt Mr. Gladstone has friendly moods toward America, but the expression of them in his Dundee speech is sometimes peculiar. The McKinley tariff is, whatever its merits or defects, an American tariff, an act of American policy, adopted and approved by the majority of the American people.

"I am not," says Mr. Gladstone, "about to bring railing accusations against the American people." Before he has finished the sentence he describes the policy of the American people as a policy of plunder and fraud. Later still he says: "The word protection is a miserable misnomer. Call it oppression. Call it delusion. Call it fraud."

Mr. Moreton Frewen publishes in the *Fortnightly Review* an article on the National policy of the United States in a tone very different from all this. He points out that the English are again siding with the Democratic party in America as they did during the Rebellion. He sees that the interests of the American workingmen are at stake. "The American workingman," says Mr. Frewen, "also has been consulted and he believes implicitly that not much later his community, assisted by modern machinery and cheap capital, will be able to produce all that is required by all during a six hours working day."

He has the sense to recognize the impossibility of this six hours ideal if the product of foreign pauper labor is to be allowed to swamp thehome markets. Mr. Frewen is an Englishman who has been in America.

The Behring Sea Question.

The report that Sir Julian Pauncefote is about to resume negotiations with Mr. Blaine on the Behring Sea business has revived interest in that subject on this side of the Atlantic. A long news agency dispatch from New York professes to state precisely what line Mr. Blaine is going to take. Like other dispatches from the same source this is open to the criticism that the author of it knows too much. However, almost anything that comes by cable seems to be accepted here as gospel.

The *Times* discourses afresh and at length on the subject, but has not much that is new to offer. It exults over Mr. Blaine's alleged refusal to submit to arbitration on the question whether Behring Sea is a mare clausum or not, and speaks of him as prudently reluctant to let an impartial authority pronounce on such a claim. Whether this article has any other inspiration than Lord Salisbury's last dispatch is doubtful. The writer speaks as usual for the Government and the people, proclaiming the entire readiness of England to submit the whole question to arbitration and then agree with the United States on practical measures for preventing abuses in seal-fishing.

Greece's New Prime Minister.

The opposition victory in Greece was at first deemed likely to hurry events in Southeastern Europe, and perhaps to bring on an immediate collision between Greece and Turkey. Seconds thoughts are reassuring. M. Delyannis, the new Prime Minister, is something of a firebrand, no doubt, but the difficulty of the situation lies deeper than personal character. M. Tricoupis falls because he would not go fast and far enough on the Pan-Hellenic road to content the impatience of the popular party in Greece. But he had lately yielded so much to popular pressure, and had gone so far toward quarreling with Turkey, that his reputation for prudence became itself a danger. Europe slept soundly while M. Tricoupis ruled, but wakes up on M. Delyannis' return to power. A vigilant watch will be kept, and he will find it difficult to take single steps toward hostilities, or to commit himself by any overt act to the relief of Crete, still less to attempt it. What he and his friends want is annexation. Those three Greek ironclads might or might not prove able to sweep the Turkish fleet from the Ægean Sea, but there are other fleets to be thought of.

Gladstone on the Plan of Campaign.

By far the most remarkable passage in Mr. Gladstone's Irish speech was the passage on the plan of campaign. *United Ireland* hails it as a splendid vindication. Mr. Gladstone admits that the plan is illegal and declares that he will justify nothing that is illegal. In the next breath he says that it was an absolute necessity and that the real authors of it are the Government. Most people would think that a justification; yet nobody denies that the plan is illegal. The Pope has pronounced it so; and Mr. Parnell refused to sanction it. The best comment on Mr. Gladstone's defense of boycotting is the murder of Mary Flanagan. It is the usual story, with one variation. Flanagan took an evicted farm. He was warned and boycotted, but proving insensible to this form of moral suasion he was to have been murdered. His assassin murdered his daughter by mistake. It was last week that Mr. Gladstone challenged his opponents to show him any recent case in justification of their charge that boycotting rests on crime or that, in his own words, crime dogs the footsteps of the league.

Froude's Study of Beaconsfield.

Mr. Froude's short study of Lord Beaconsfield, a little duodecimo volume of 200 pages, is a better account of the great Tory leader than can anywhereelse be found. It is Disraeli, the man, who interests Mr. Froude most of all, and he has painted a portrait of him which is both like and life-like. The clever Jewish adventurer stands out in almost heroic proportions from this small canvas. He was not a great statesman nor a great writer, says Mr. Froude. His political work dies with him. He achieved nothing that will last, and his novels would presently be forgotten but for their author. No matter, Disraeli remains a great figure in his century; original, unique, of rare courage and genius, and now seen to be a much more amiable, charming individual than the public has heretofore thought him. It is something to have the most singular statesman of his time described by the first of living artists.

A Gladstonian critic is angry because Mr. Froude "introduces his own Toryism on many occasions," and that he describes as "political impertinence," whatever that may mean. It would have been all right had he introduced Gladstonianism. These objections are not important. What the people will like in this book is the vividness with which the story is told, his character depicted, and the true nature of the man set forth. Disraeli has always been a sort of mystery man. He preferred to be. It was his way of playing the game. Mr. Froude has set him and his career in a clear light. To neither his virtues nor his faults is his biographer blind, and from the first page to the last the book has that fascination in style which is Mr. Froude's secret.

They Forget to Mention It.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* The cut in the sugar and molasses schedules of the Tariff law will make a saving to the consumers of the country to the extent of $150,000,000 or $200,000,000 a year. This is the big fact in the tariff situation, but for some reason or other the Democrats don't make any reference to it.

Reason Useless in the South.

Memphis *Avalanche:* In the South, of course, white men will continue to vote the Democratic ticket, tariff or no tariff, but it will be interesting to know what the voters of the balance of the country think about it, and what they propose to do about it.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cures catarrh and also cures consumption in its early stages. Sold by druggists.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

Confidenced by the "Evening Lawler."

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—About two months ago I was induced through the solicitation of a young lady in this vicinity to subscribe for the Chicago *Evening Post*, which, I suppose, hopes through the distribution of bicycles and encyclopedias to gain somewhat of a reputation. But I wish to say for one who appreciates a good paper that if it doesn't change its mode of operation and quit its slurs on decent people it will have to throw in a horse and buggy or else people will have no use for it. It is all well enough for these one-horse, light-waisted organs to plead Mr. Lawler's case, but it takes votes to elect a man to office now, and when this fight is over Mr. Lawler will be so far behind that it will be hard for him to believe he was in the race. ANTI-BICYCLE.

Verdi and the World's Fair.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 31.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Do the World's Columbian Fair authorities still entertain the idea of having Verdi write an opera for 1893? It was suggested by some one. The theme is perfectly grand. The presentation of the grand characters and glittering costumes of that ancient day, during the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, portrayed truthfully and correctly, the gorgeous court scenes, Ferdinand and Isabella receiving Columbus upon his return with relics of the New World, the embarkation and other similar truly historical incidents, all illuminated by song and represented by act, would make it a masterpiece of all known operas, adding luster to the Fair and educating the masses of nations. The great author may well be proud to lend his best efforts to build so renowned a monument to his fame for the coming generations. It is a wonder that this has not already been the subject of an opera. SUBSCRIBER.

Religion of the Candidates.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please inform me through the columns of your paper which of the candidates now before the people for county offices are Catholics and which are Protestants, and oblige a subscriber? WILLIAM P. BULLARD.

[THE TRIBUNE has no reliable information on the subject, but is under the impression that some of the candidates before the public are Roman Catholics, members in good standing in that church; that several of the candidates are nominal Catholics, and therefore not in good standing, as they rarely go to that church or to the confessional. Some of these nominal Catholics go more often to Protestant churches than to that of their parents. Quite a number of the candidates on both tickets are Lutherans—active or nominal. There are some Presbyterians, Methodists, Jews, Baptists, Unitarians, and several nothing-serious or agnostics. Each is hoping to reach Heaven or to escape Hades, and is traveling towards eternity in his own conveyance. THE TRIBUNE regards each candidate's religious belief as his own business, as every man believes according to his light and his reason. He is responsible for his faith, or lack of faith, or belief in particular dogmas or doubt of dogmas, and is responsible only to his maker and his own conscience, and consequently it has not spied or pried into the religious notions of any of the candidates, and therefore cannot catalogue them under their particular variety or dogmatic belief or unbelief. THE TRIBUNE'S tests only extend to the candidate's political record and fitness to perform the duties of the office to which he aspires.]

Granite.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Says Edward Atkinson in last February's *Century*, in speaking of the ability of materials to withstand fire: "Granite is one of the most worthless materials for withstanding heat." (He does not say why, probably because he is not a stone expert.) "In a recent fire in one of the factories insured under the supervision of the writer, a granite post, 12x12, was reduced to sand" (not to sand but to earth, because sand is pure silica and granite débris is made up of mica, feldspar, and silax) "by the same fire that burned a wooden post near by less than one inch." Sandstone and marble are not quite so bad. Unprotected iron is most treacherous and unsafe, especially cast-iron." (The valuless condition of granite is on account of the large amount of hydroscopic water which it contains.) The stone when heated by fire is burst by the generation of steam from the imprisoned water. Any skeptic can satisfy himself of this by the use of a blow-pipe. In view of these truths is it not time to exercise more discrimination in the selection of materials for exterior walls? The following is an epitome of our experience, at least. It should have been regarded as a work of supererogation to be obliged to go outside the trade and quote a gentleman whose researches have most naturally led him into our field, but such is the way of man.

Fire and weather effects upon marble cause it to burn and be slowly defaced. Granite bursts, crumbles, and is slowly effaceable unless polished.

Limestone, like its older sister, marble, burns quickly and is rapidly effaceable.

Cast-iron and cast-steel crumble and melt and require paint and protection.

Wrought iron and steel, same results, same conditions, and the same requirements.

Terra-cotta and brick, like all composite efforts of man, stand on their own merits, whatever they may happen to be.

Quartzites, entirely free from mica, feldspar, and water, are indestructible by any of nature's forces. W. L. S. BAYLEY, C. E.

"Farmers Decide to Unite."

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The above caption and the dispatch itself in THE TRIBUNE a few days ago from Springfield stating that the F. M. B. A.—(the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association)—and the S. A. I. U.—(the Southern Alliance Industrial Union)—"decide to unite," and that "after conference it was decided to coöperate," are both blank, barefaced falsehoods got up by the managers of the S. A. I. U. to be peddled all over Illinois and Indiana with which to deceive, defraud, and delude our farmers, and our F. M. B. A. members. It is an Ed Wilson trick. It comes from his so-called Executive Committeemen, and if the man W. D. Coffeen is a State Commissioner of the F. M. B. A. then I charge that he is appointed by that same committee, for such an office as State Commissioner is unknown to our order.

This is just another such trick as was played on the public by Wilson & Co. in regard to those Vandalia resolutions. It is part of a deep laid scheme to rule the F. M. B. A., or ruin it, and on its ashes build up that Southern alliance. The men are desperate and unscrupulous in their devilish ways and do not stop at underhanded methods to deceive the farmers while posing all the time as their friends. They have now this moment their agents at work at the Alliance Convention, in session at Des Moines, Ia., but they will fail there, wholly and totally fail, and I ask the public, especially the farmers, to wait until after the general session of our F. M. B. A. General Assembly at Springfield in the latter part of this November before concluding on this matter. Observe that Bro. Stelle and Bro. Moore, President and Secretary of the F. M. B. A., take no part in this meeting or their unholy business. It is a wicked attempt to deceive and must be exposed. Our State Assembly had its annual meeting last week. Not a word was said about fusion at that meeting. I respectfully ask the St. Louis and Indianapolis and all papers friendly to the farmers to give this gross attempt to steal the F. M. B. A. an airing.

H. H. HAAFF,
Lecturer and Organizer, F. M. B. A.

TWO CHINESE WAR-VESSELS FOUNDER.

Recovering the Ertougroul's Dead—Miscellaneous Oriental News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 1.—Advices from Yokohama per steamship Oceanic state that two Chinese men-of-war bound from Fuson to Jinsen foundered in a gale Oct. 9 sixty miles from the latter port.

The Japanese man-of-war Kongo left Kube for Turkey Oct. 10, with the survivors of the Turkish man-of-war Ertougroul. Of the 500 persons lost on the Ertougroul the bodies of 250 have been washed ashore.

The budget for the ensuing year places the revenue at $80,629,000 and the expenditures at $80,616,000.

High Japanese officials express regret because Corea is turning from China to seek the protection of Russia, and predict future trouble from such a policy.

Since the outbreak of cholera in the Empire there have been 38,425 cases and 25,911 deaths. The epidemic has almost subsided.

Advices from Hong Kong state that a plot to murder the King and royal family of Corea is reported to have been discovered, and that a brother of the King is implicated.

Miscellaneous Telegraphic Markets.

Toledo, O., Nov. 1.—GRAIN—Wheat dull, lower; cash, $1.01; November, $1.01¼; December, $1.03⅛; May, $1.08⅛. Corn dull; cash, 55c; December, 53½c; May, 56c. Oats quiet; cash, 46c.

CLOVER-SEED—Dull; cash, $4.30; November, $4.32½; February, $4.47½; March, $4.52½.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 11,801 bu; corn, 28,488 bu; oats, 2,352 bu; clover-seed 810 bags.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 60,600 bu; corn, 8,500 bu; oats, 1,200; clover-seed, 414 bags.

Peoria, Ill., Nov. 1.—GRAIN—Corn active and firm; No. 2 yellow, 54½c; No. 3 yellow, 54c; No. 2, 54½c; No. 3, 54c; No. 4, 53½c.

OATS—Strong; No. 2 white, 46¾@47c; No. 3 white, 46¼@46½c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.15; spirits, $1.17.

RECEIPTS—Corn, 28,800 bu; oats, 66,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 27,600 bu; oats, 77,000 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 1.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 hard dull at $1.10¾; No. 1 Northern, $1.06½; No. 2 red, $1.04. Corn—No. 2, 58c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 109,000 bu; corn, 250,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 80,000 bu; corn, 151,000 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 1.—TURPENTINE—Firm at [illegible]c.

SURE OF ITS VALIDITY.

FACTS REGARDING THE WORSTED-CLOTHS CLASSIFICATION BILL.

Henry H. Smith, Journal Clerk of the National House of Representatives, Tells the Story of the Law's Passage—More than a Quorum Present and No Negative Votes Cast—Present Faulty Congressional Methods.

The well-built, black-eyed gentleman who occupied a seat in the rotunda of the Leland Hotel the greater part of last evening was Henry H. Smith, Journal Clerk of the House of Representatives. Mr. Smith was on his way to his home, Kalamazoo, Mich., after an extended trip through the West, when he was compelled to wait over a day in Chicago by the illness of his daughter, who has been traveling with him.

"The various titles bestowed upon Speaker Reed by the Democratic press, such as Czar, autocrat, and the like, are the merest bosh," said he. "His first ruling, in respect to counting a quorum, made in January during the contested election debates, was the cause of much consideration of the needs of the times and many consultations with the other Republican representatives. While there were but three caucuses held by the Republican members during the preceding session under the Democratic régime, during the last session Mr. Reed called caucuses of his party on fifteen occasions. While there were a number of Republicans who disapproved of his proposed course and whose objections had to be overcome before a definite stand was made, there were also a large number of the better class of Democrats, those who had the interests of their country at heart, who personally approved of the Speaker's course, although they cast their votes with their party against him. Such men saw that the new methods expedited the transaction of business. The power of the Speaker under the new system is great, but the extreme to which dilatory tactics had been carried demanded a radical change."

Asked to give his views in regard to the alleged invalidation of the Worsted Cloths Classification bill Mr. Smith said:

As to the question raised by the New York firm of importers that the act of May 9, known as the classification of worsted cloths as woolens, was invalid by reason of the fact that a quorum of the House was not present when the bill passed, and that a quorum did not vote therefor, I can only say that the journal shows the vote to be in detail 138 yeas, none in the negative, and the presence of seventy-five members who did not vote. That, of course, establishes the presence of 213 members, forty-seven more than a quorum, and that a majority of that quorum voted for the bill.

I think the reply made by the Board of Appraisers to the Collector of Customs covers the ground fully, and that the Supreme Court, if the case reaches that tribunal, will decide in accordance with what I believe to be a uniform line of decisions in State courts, that the journal of the House is conclusive on the points raised. Such I know is the opinion of several leading Democratic lawyers in Congress, who hold that the constitutional right of each House to establish its rules of procedure is conclusive and final in this respect. The rule authorizing the counting of members present who did not vote on a roll-call and the recording of their names on the journal, however objectionable it may be as a parliamentary proceeding—as claimed by the Democratic minority—was adopted Feb. 14 by a majority of a nearly full House, every member present (not paired) voting. That fact is not questioned, and that provision is as valid as any other rule of the House.

All Talk of Invalidity Absurd.

The claim made that the tariff act is invalidated by reason of the omission of Sec. 30 of the engrossed bill is simply absurd. That section—which does not become operative until Jan. 1 proximo—simply drops out of the law. That is all. Under the uniform practice of the House tariff and general appropriation bills are considered by clauses and paragraphs as well as sections as reported. A clause or paragraph might be dropped out of a section without invalidating either it or the remainder of the act with which it might have no other than a general relation. Such has been the interpretation of the Secretary of the Treasury and Controller of the Currency in numerous cases which I might cite if I had access to the decisions. Not a session of Congress during the last twenty years has passed without the commission of errors in general appropriation as well as other bills. They are mainly the errors of enrolling clerks, and occur in the closing hours of a session when the clerks are loaded down with work and cannot possibly enroll and compare the bills with proper care. While I think the present system of engrossment and enrollment of bills faulty, it is proper to say that the fault lies entirely with Congress, which has no joint rules whatever and has had none since the Forty-third Congress, that of 1876.

In each Congress since 1876 the Senate has proposed a code of joint rules, but the House has not acted thereon, due mainly to the erroneous view taken by the late Mr. Randall, who, as Speaker in three Congresses and as member of the Committee on Rules in five succeeding Congresses, held that the joint rules endured after the Senate in the Forty-fourth Congress resolved that they were no longer in force.

The Cause of Numerous Errors.

More, however, than a faulty system of engrossment and enrollment of bills, is the time of the meeting of Congress the cause of the numerous errors found in laws. Unless convened by the President in extra session, each Congress first meets on the first Monday in December, thirteen months after the election of members of the House. As a result the first or "long" session is not only protracted into but through the summer months, in the last Congress terminating Oct. 20, and in the present Oct. 1. After July 1 it is always difficult to retain a quorum, owing to the bad condition of political fences as well as bad health of members. The average "long session" for many years past has been eight months, while the "short session" necessarily can be but three, and that is always interrupted by the holiday recess of ten days.

In other words, the "long" session is too long and the "short" session is too short for the proper transaction of the business of Congress, which has increased out of all proportion with the increase of population and representation. There were introduced in the last session alone more bills than during the first fifty years of our history. Now that the tariff question is out of the way I have no doubt that this matter will receive attention, possibly during the coming session.

An Extra Session of Congress Probable.

As to an extra session, I think the President would be justified in calling one, whatever may be the result of the coming election. The calendars of both Houses, but more especially of the House of Representatives, are loaded with bills—over 1,300, I believe—while two bills alone—the Election and Apportionment bills—are likely to take up fully one-half of the time of Congress during the regular session. There are also same forty bills for the erection of public buildings on the calendar of unfinished business, about half of which will be reached and disposed of.

There have been so far but eleven extra sessions called, and as no given period is fixed by way of notice the President can call an extra session upon a week or ten days' notice if he should deem it advisable. As to that, I think he will be governed by what seems to be the general opinion of the Republican leaders in Congress.

WHAT WILL THE MORMONS DO?

Did President Woodruff's Advice Apply to Previous "Plurals"?

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 2.—[Special.]—The recent "advice" of President Woodruff of the Mormon Church regarding plural marriages did not contain any reference to those already contracted, and much speculation has been indulged in concerning the action that would be taken regarding the plurals in the harems already established. THE TRIBUNE correspondent has made several visits to President Woodruff's house, but Woodruff cannot be seen. At least a dozen representatives of Eastern newspapers have been turned away, and have either kept silent or manufactured interviews. The disposition of the plural wives will probably be made by the courts, who will send the male to the penitentiary while the female will have to "rustle." Bishop Jorgensen, who had seven wives, received a two years' sentence a few days ago. Elder Reynolds, the guide who pilots visitors through the Temple, is under bonds for living with more than one woman. He pleaded that the second wife was not his, but a Deputy Marshal brought in a brand-new baby which its mother, recognizing at once, exclaimed: "O! my baby." That settled it, for Reynolds could not deny the paternity without rendering himself liable to the wrath of his spouse; hence he gave bond. To say that the plural wives must be put away would be to embarrass George Q. Cannon, who is said to have two or three "extras," who are in California "for their health." Hence the matter will doubtless remain in statu quo.

The Farmer Is No Fool.

James G. Blaine: The Western farmer's instinct is wiser than Mr. Gladstone's philosophy. The farmer knows that the larger the home market the better are his prices, and that as the home market is narrowed his prices fall.

Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 1, 1890.

In pursuance of the provisions of the agreement under which the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company was formed by merger and consolidation of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company, the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad Company, the Cincinnati & Richmond Railroad Company, and the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad Company; certificates of capital stock of the new Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company have been prepared, and holders of the capital stock of the constituent Companies are hereby notified that the new Company, through its Transfer Agent, The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of New York, is now prepared to receive deposits of the stock of the old Companies for exchange into that of the new Company on the following basis, to-wit:

1. Holders of the first preferred stock of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company will receive one share of the preferred stock of the new company, of the par value of $100.00, in exchange for two shares of the par value of $50.00 per share, of the old.
2. Holders of the second preferred stock of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company will receive one share of the preferred stock of the new Company, of the par value of $100.00, in exchange for two shares of the par value of $50.00 per share, of the old.
3. Holders of the common stock of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company will receive one share of the preferred stock of the new Company, of the par value of $100.00, in exchange for two shares of the par value of $50.00 per share of the old.
4. Holders of the preferred stock of the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad Company will receive $66.66 of the preferred and $33.34 of the common stock of the new Company in exchange for each $100.00 of the said Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad Company preferred stock.
5. Holders of the common stock of the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad Company will receive one share of the common stock of the new Company, of the par value of $100.00, in exchange for one share of the old.
6. Holders of the stock of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad Company will receive $50.00 of the preferred and $50.00 of the common stock of the new Company in exchange for each $100.00 of their old stock.

For fractional parts of shares growing out of exchanges, as above, scrip certificates of the new company will be issued, which will be convertible into full shares when presented in amounts of one hundred dollars, but such scrip certificates will not be entitled to dividend until so converted.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust company, New York, has been appointed Transfer Agent, and the National Bank of Commerce in New York, Registrar of the new stock; and applications have been made to have the stock listed on the New York and Philadelphia exchanges.

Holders of the old stock are requested to deliver their certificates without delay to the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Transfer Agent, No. 22 William street, New York City, as prompt action in this respect will greatly facilitate the work of exchange.

Further information concerning this matter can be had, if desired, on application to the Farmers' Loan and Trust company, New York, or by addressing the undersigned at Pittsburg, Pa.

P.-O. Box 1047. S. B. LIGGETT, Secretary.

November Investments.

WE OWN AND OFFER SUBJECT TO SALE

City of Dallas, Texas, 30-year Gold 5s.
City of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, 20-year 5s.
City of Chattanooga, Tenn., 30-year 5s.
City of Youngstown, Ohio, School 6s.
City of Astoria, Oregon, 20-year 6s.
City of Olympia, Wash., 20-year 6s.
City of Ellensburg, Wash., School 7s.
Dodge County, Nebraska, 5s.
Edmunds County, South Dakota, 7s.
Carbon County, Wyoming, Funding 6s.
Delavan, Illinois (Tazewell County), 5½s.
Washington (State of) School 7s.
Full information furnished on application.

N. W. Harris & Company, Bankers.

163-165 Dearborn-st., Chicago Ill.
70 State-st., Boston. 15 Wall-st., New York City.

THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK Will Remove

MONDAY, NOV. 3RD, To their New Banking Offices, "THE ROOKERY," Corner La Salle and Quincy-streets.

CHARLES L. HUTCHINSON, Pres.
ERNEST A. HAMILL, Vice-Pres.
FRANK W. SMITH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 31, 1890.

Coupons of the General Mortgage Gold Bonds of this company due Nov. 1, 1890, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the company in Monon Block in this city or at the National Bank of Commerce in New York.

W. H. LEWIS, Treasurer. WM. L. BREYFOGLE, President.

TO RENT---STORE.

MARINE BUILDING.

15 to 21 La Salle-st., between South Water and Lake-sts., 80x80 feet, main floor and cellar, with second floor if wanted, or either separate, or will divide. No more central or better business location in the city. Elevators, steam warming, etc., complete. B. W. THOMAS & CO., 34 Marine Building.

FOR SALE.

Central Business Property.

Washington-st., just west of Fifth-av., 40 x180, with 4-story and cellar brick.

B. W. THOMAS & CO., 34 Marine Building.

O O O O

Carette STOCK $75 a SHARE PAR VALUE $100—OUR PRICE, $75 per Share. 150 Shares in lots to suit, SCOTT & GAGE, 48 Clark St.

OFFICE OF THE YALE & TOWNE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

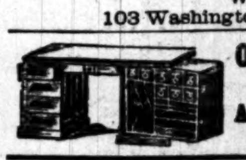
Stamford, Conn., October 28, 1890.

A dividend of two and one-half per cent will be paid at the company's office on and after Nov. 20, 1890, to stockholders of record on Nov. 10, 1890. The transfer books will be closed from Nov. 10, 1890, to Nov. 21, 1890. SCHUYLER MERRITT, Secretary.

Commercial Paper Bought.

Any Loans Made at lowest market rates.

W. R. TRASHER, 103 Washington-st., main floor.



Office Desks, Folding Beds. A. H. Andrews & Co. Wabash Av., Chicago.

The Laboring Man Gains.

Brooklyn *Standard-Union:* The Illinois Steel company of Joliet is about to distribute the sum of $4,000 among its most deserving workmen. This is in accordance with an agreement made six months ago in regard to profit-sharing and will make $8,000 thus distributed within that period. Does this not show a prosperous condition of business? Does it not show also that the laboring man gains by such prosperity?

Democratic Imbecility Should Go.

Indianapolis *Journal:* The aggregate vote for Secretary of State in Indiana in November, 1888, was 535,816. The State debt is $8,540,615.12. This is at the rate of about $16 to each voter. If the Democratic policy is continued ten years more, and the debt continues at the accelerating rate of the last five years, the debt per voter will be more than double that amount before the year 1900 rolls round.

Emigration to Nebraska.

There is a larger emigration to Northern Nebraska this fall than there has ever been before. Hundreds are settling on the rich lands of the northern tiers of counties. Hundreds are finding homes along the Pacific Short Line. The settlers are of an excellent character, too. Many of them bring with them large possessions of live stock and no small capital.

BUSINESS.

SUMMARY OF THE SITUATION.

The business record for October shows unprecedented totals in many directions. Starting with the bank clearings the clearings for the whole country are the largest ever recorded in any month. They are about 15 per cent greater than in October, 1889, and will exceed the clearings of last May, which were the largest ever known, by 10 per cent. As has been the case all the year the activity in Chicago ran far ahead of the general increase throughout the whole country. Chicago's clearings for October were over $405,000,000 and by long odds the greatest in the history of the city. The gain over October, 1889, was about 23 per cent. The high water mark before had been in May, but the clearings for October exceeded those of May by over $30,000,000.

One does not have to look far to find the reason for these great clearings. Chicago and the whole country were never doing so much business. The receipts of grain at this point, as kept at the Bureau of Inspection for the year ending Oct. 31, exceeded those of the preceding year by 23,000 cars. Even that does not fully mark the vast increase in receipts, for the average size of a carload of grain is growing larger each year. The receipts of cattle for October were 382,000, which was 52,000 more than in October, 1889. The receipts for October were unprecedented.

Both wholesale and retail business seem on the top wave of prosperity. The value of wholesale trade is perhaps slightly less than it was earlier in the season, but it shows only the falling off due to the advance of the season and has in it no elements of weakness. Everywhere collections are reported as entirely satisfactory.

Money is much more plenty in the country than it is in the city. The heavy movement of cattle and grain and the high prices that farm products are bringing has sent a flow of money countryward, which has filled the vaults of the country banks while it drained the money centers. The country banks are now large buyers of commercial paper with which to occupy their surplus. After Nov. 10 there will be an increased movement of currency back to the money centers, as the bills of the merchants come due, and this return flow will increase in volume till well into January. Funds at the money centers are now in active use to the last dollar in carrying forward the unprecedented industrial activity and money will be no easier till the returning tide from the country gathers volume enough to make an impression on the situation. That will not be for thirty days at least, and perhaps not before Jan. 1. There were large shipments of currency to the West from New York during the week and Treasury operations also took considerable money out of the market there. The output from the Treasury on account of purchase of the 4½ per cent bonds was small. The return flow from the South seems to have commenced in earnest.

The customs receipts for October were greater than for any two months in the last fifteen years. Imports made before Oct. 1 may be withdrawn from bond any time before Feb. 1 at the old rate of duty, and it is likely the receipts of customs will continue heavy till that date. The movement of exports is now extremely heavy. The cotton crop seems likely to bear out the estimates, making it the largest on record. The crop is being moved with unusual rapidity. Every channel is crowded to the utmost. The large number of cotton bills is having a weakening effect on the sterling exchange market, and there now seems some likelihood of gold imports.

There is almost unmixed cheerfulness among the iron men. In Chicago the situation in pig-iron showed decided improvement during the week. Several large contracts were placed at $19.50. Iron men feel confident of a heavy trade and firm prices for the rest of the year. An advance in bar-iron is anticipated. The copper market during the week was without notable transactions.

There has been an advance in the retail coal market, but the anthracite coal trade is not in as flourishing condition as most other branches of business. The trade for October fell below expectations and pool prices were not well maintained. The total production of anthracite from Jan. 1 to Oct. 25 has been 28,384,000 tons, being 355,000 less than for the corresponding period of last year.

FINANCIAL.

The money market for Nov. 1 is exactly what it was for Oct. 31. The ending of one month and the beginning of another brought no change. The 7 per cent rate is the general one. There are still a good many loans being made at 6 per cent and there would be if the general rate went up to 8 per cent, but the 6 per cent loans are governed by exceptional circumstances and do not indicate the market.

Following is the footings of the New York bank statement:

	Oct. 25.	Nov. 1.		Changes.
Loans	$402,166,000	$399,791,900	dec.	$2,374,100
Deposits	398,765,900	396,284,500	dec.	2,841,400
Circulation	3,499,800	3,503,400	inc.	3,600
Legal	21,212,800	22,101,401	inc.	888,600
Specie	78,353,800	77,671,700	dec.	682,100
Reserve	99,566,600	99,773,100	inc.	826,500
Res. required	99,691,475	99,071,125	dec.	620,350
Deficit	174,875	*701,975	inc.	826,850

*Surplus.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The trading in the stock market today was like that of yesterday, professional, only with the same activity and prominence in Sugar Refineries and Reading, while the general list was dull and stagnant, or taking what little tone was displayed from the movements in the two leaders. The holiday in London and the approaching one tended to make things dull, and the amount of business done in the other stocks was insignificant in the extreme. The opening was made at irregular but slight changes from last night's prices, and in the early dealings some firmness was shown in the Grangers and Chicago Gas, but this soon gave way to a drooping tendency, owing entirely to the weakness in the two leaders. The reservation of the decision in the sugar case was interpreted as unfavorable to the interests of the certificate holders, and the traders and professional stock down from 67⅞ last evening to 64⅝.

The same sort of pressure was exerted against Reading, though there was a pretense that long selling had been detected and from 35¼ it settled down to 33¼. The bank statement was issued unusually early, however, and it showed an unexpected increase in the surplus reserve by which it is again lifted above the requirements of the 25 per cent rule, and the traders then went into cover some of their short contracts put out earlier in the morning, with the result of causing a partial rally all along the line and sugar rose about 1 per cent and Reading ⅜, while the losses in the remainder of the list were nearly wiped out. The close was dull, but firm at the improvement. The final changes are generally in the direction of lower figures, but sugar and Reading are the only ones showing any loss of importance, the former being down 2⅜ and the latter 1 per cent.

Railroad bonds were fairly active during the session, the most attention being paid to the Kansas and Texas issues, which displayed some strength, but the general list was rather heavy and the important final changes are generally declines. The sales reached $569,000. Reading second incomes lost 2⅜, at 42⅜.

Government bonds have been dull and steady.

State bonds have been entirely neglected.

The exports of specie from the port of New York during the week amounted to $244,167, of which $60,417 was in gold and $182,752 silver. The imports of specie for the week amounted to $187,508, of which $39,743 was in gold and $147,765 silver.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	148	Fargo	140
American	115	United States	65

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg. ⅜	124	U. S. 4½s reg.	103¼
U. S. 4s coup.	124	U. S. 4½s coup.	104¼

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Nov. 1, 2:30 p. m.—Bar silver, 48⅛d per ounce. Money, 3¾@4 per cent.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Mining quotations: Alice, $2.10; Adams consolidated, $2.00; Bodie, $2.00; Caledonia B. H., $1.05; Colorado Central, $1.00; Consolidated California and Virginia, $4.00; Diablo, $2.00; Eureka Consolidated, $3.75; Homestake, $8.50; Horn Silver, $3.40; Mexican, $2.80; North Belle Isle, $1.30; Ontario, $37.50; Ophir, $4.25; Savage, $2.80; Sierra Nevada, $2.85; Sutter Creek, $1.20.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 1.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining Co. (new), $4.25; Atlantic, $17.25; Boston and Montana, $45.75; Calumet & Hecla, $277.50; Franklin, $16.50; Kearsarge, $13.00; Osceola, $34.75; Santa Fe Copper, 45c; Tamarack, $160.00; Lamson Store S., $29.50; Centennial Mining, $15.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 1.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, $1.40; Bulwer, 45c; Best & Belcher, $3.20; Bodie Consolidated, $2.20; Consolidated California and Virginia, $4.35; Crown Point, $2.60; Eureka Consolidated, $4.00; Gould & Curry, $2.25; Hale & Norcross, $1.90; Mexican, $2.90; Mono, $1.15; Navajo, 30c; Ophir, $4.55; Potosi, $6.62½; Savage, $3.00; Sierra Nevada, $2.95; Union Consolidated, $2.90; Utah, $1.05; Yellow Jacket, $3.10; Commonwealth, $2.50; Nevada Queen, 80c; Belle Isle, 80c; North Belle Isle, $1.40; North Commonwealth, $1.30.

THE MARKETS.

The week closed with rather a dull day though much was expected of it in the way of business and higher prices. All the news received was bullish in its character, but there was an absence of outside support that soon resulted in a decline in wheat, though corn held firm and strong. Prime's report on the condition of corn, taken with the demand on shipping account, was responsible for the strength of the latter.

A large manufacturing firm in Chicago that uses great quantities of corn in the course of a year has been making careful inquiries regarding the result of the husking, particularly in Iowa. In ten of the counties north of the belt affected by the severe drought, many of them in the most fertile districts east of the Missouri River, the results are not surprising to those who have kept posted on the situation, but will be surprising to a great many who are talking of 35 and 40 bu to the acre in Iowa. Here they are compared with the average in 1889:

Town.	County.	1890.	1889.
Carroll	Carroll	37	47
Coon Rapids	Carroll	28	42
Holbur	Carroll	37	47
Maple River	Carroll	29	36
Manning	Carroll	33	45
Dayton	Webster	30	45
Dennison	Crawford	30	32
Correctionville	Woodbury	28	40
Cushing	Woodbury	33	40
Hampton	Franklin	22	42
Liscomb	Marshall	30	50
Marshalltown	Marshall	28	50
Gilman	Marshall	20	60
State Center	Marshall	25	57
Cleves	Hardin	25	40
Eldora	Hardin	30	37
Ackley	Hardin	25	40
Missouri Valley	Harrison	25	50
Ames	Story	20	45
Scranton	Green	27	41
Average per acre		26¾	44¾

The figures were obtained by the agents of a manufacturing firm from the best posted men in each of the places specified.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Friday.	Range Saturday.	Closed Saturday.
WHEAT.			
November	$ 1.01⅛	$1.01⅛@$1.02	$ 1.01⅛
December	1.03⅛	1.03⅛@ 1.04	1.03⅛
May	1.08⅞	1.08⅛@ 1.09	1.08⅛
CORN.			
November	$ 53⅜	$ 53⅜@ 53⅜	$ 53⅜
December	52⅞	53⅜@ 53⅞	53⅞
May	55½	55⅜@ 56	55⅞
OATS.			
November	$ 43⅛	$ 43⅛@ 43⅝	$ 43⅛
December	43⅝	44 @ 44⅛	44
May	47½	47⅛@ 47⅝	47⅛
MESS PORK.			
December	$10.35	$10.12½@10.15	$10.12½
January	12.20	12.20 @12.30	12.25
May	12.90	12.90 @13.00	12.95
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
November	$ 6.22½	$ 6.22½@ 6.25	$ 6.22½
January	6.60	6.60 @ 6.62½	6.62½
May	7.00	7.02½@ 7.07½	7.05
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
November	$ 5.35	$ 5.40 @	$ 5.40
January	5.95	5.92½@ 5.97½	5.97½
May	6.37½	6.40 @ 6.42½	6.42½

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
No. 2 wheat	$.....	$ 79⅜	$.....	83⅛
No. 2 corn	32⅜	.....	.....	33⅜
No. 2 oats	19	19¼	.....	22
Mess pork	9.22½	.....	9.17½	.....
Lard	5.92½	.....	5.85	.....
Short ribs	5.02½	.....	4.67½	.....

PRICES FOR THE WEEK.

The following table shows the range of prices upon the leading commodities for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 1:

	WHEAT. High.	WHEAT. Low.	CORN. High.	CORN. Low.	OATS. High.	OATS. Low.
October	$1.02⅛	$0.99⅛	53⅞	51	43½	42⅛
December	1.04⅛	1.01⅛	53⅞	51½	44⅛	43
May	1.09⅛	1.06⅛	56	54	47⅛	46⅛

	PORK. High.	PORK. Low.	LARD. High.	LARD. Low.	RIBS. High.	RIBS. Low.
Decem'r	$10.45	$10.35	$6.40	$6.35	$5.62½	$5.50
January	12.30	12.05	6.62½	6.55	5.97½	5.85
May	13.00	12.75	7.07½	6.95	6.42½	6.27½

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Following is a statement of the movement of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

Date.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Oct. 27	21,846	766	34,710	9,569
Tuesday, Oct. 28	13,508	681	33,419	11,207
Wednesday, Oct. 29	22,012	1,168	37,761	9,041
Thursday, Oct. 30	18,000	514	22,864	7,422
Friday, Oct. 31	10,649	319	31,842	8,262
Saturday, Nov. 1	4,000	200	18,000	3,000
Total	90,045	3,597	188,596	48,561
Last week	80,904	4,858	216,140	50,686
Same week 1889	73,367	2,221	129,915	46,979
Shipments—				
Monday, Oct. 27	4,433	139	8,592	2,767
Tuesday, Oct. 28	3,479	343	6,018	4,026
Wednesday, Oct. 29	4,219	405	10,007	3,031
Thursday, Oct. 30	5,955	330	4,387	2,488
Friday, Oct. 31	5,489	170	7,071	5,015
Saturday, Nov. 1	2,000	200	5,000	1,400
Total	22,575	1,587	41,075	18,727
Last week	22,960	2,747	56,289	19,937
Same week 1889	25,963	861	37,118	23,050

Actual receipts at Chicago for October were as follows: Cattle, 382,098; calves, 21,555; hogs, 745,344; sheep, 219,107. Shipments, 108,195 cattle, 11,518 calves, 214,870 hogs, and 96,075 sheep.

Sunday and Monday's receipts are estimated at 35,000 hogs, 22,000 cattle, and 11,000 sheep, against 34,710 hogs, 21,846 cattle, and 9,659 sheep one week ago, and 16,289 hogs, 13,561 cattle, and 5,788 sheep one year ago.

In a pool upon November receipts of hogs at Chicago Dick Oake marked 936,000, Sam Wells 926,000, Emery Atwater 890,000, John Lennon 925,000, James Forbes 851,000, and Horace Tomlinson 720,000. In the Armour pool "marks" ranged from 780,000 to 975,000. Charlie Lennon is high man.

This week's receipts are estimated at 190,000 hogs, 85,000 cattle, and 45,000 sheep against 131,977 hogs, 55,746 cattle, and 28,096 sheep the corresponding week last year.

Of the 746,344 hogs received here during October about 40,000 went through to the East, most of them not even being unloaded here.

The average weight of hogs reported for October is 233 lbs, or 25 lbs less than reported in October, 1889. It is claimed that the weight does not fairly represent the weight of the actual arrivals, for the reason that speculators purchased heavy weights principally, which were reweighed when sold again, while the pigs and light weight were weighed only once. The weight reported is based on the aggregate weight of 994,000 hogs—showing a large number reweighed.—*Daily Trade Bulletin.*

Chicago received 403,653 cattle and calves last month. Cattle alone aggregated 382,098, or nearly 50,000 more than ever arrived before during one month. October, 1889, nearly 332,000 cattle arrived. Receipts of Western cattle last month footed up 87,500, against 115,000 the corresponding month last year. Receipts of Texas cattle 100,600, against 67,000 a year ago. Combined receipts of "rangers" were only 200 larger than October, 1889, so that the increase in the month's receipts of native cattle was 44,000 larger than in October, 1889.

Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis received 160,300 cattle, 343,000 hogs, and 65,000 sheep last week, against 147,000 cattle, 360,000 hogs, and 65,000 sheep the previous week, and 140,000 cattle, 213,000 hogs, and 60,000 sheep the corresponding week last year.

CATTLE.—The market for cattle Saturday was dull and values were without material change. Both local and outside dealers were indifferent buyers. A few natives averaging 1,080@1,380 lbs sold at $2.90@4.10. Western rangers sold at $2.35@3.25, through Texas at $1.15@2 for bulls and cows, and $2@2.80 for steers. Native cows sold at $1.15@2.60, and stock cattle at $2.10@2.75.

HOGS—Saturday's hog market opened strong to 5c higher, but closed weak. About 3,500 remained unsold. Heavy sold at $3.75@4.35, bulk at $4.00@4.15; mixed, $3.80@4.25, bulk at $3.95@4.10; light, $3.60@4.20; and pigs and light, $2.00@3.75.

SHEEP—Sold moderately at former quotations. Native sheep averaging 71@113 lbs sold at $3.25@5.00, bulk at $4.15@4.75. Westerns averaging 88@121 lbs sold at $3.60@4.60.

OTHER MARKETS.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 1.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,800 head; shipments, none. Market strong; good to fancy native steers, $4.40@5.00; fair to good do, $3.80@4.50; stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.00; Texans and Indians, $2.40@3.60.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,800 head; shipments, none. Market a shade higher; fair to choice heavy, $4.00@4.15; mixed grades, $3.10@4.00; light, fair to best, $3.80@3.95.

SHEEP—Receipts, 800 head; shipments, none. Market firm; good to choice, $4.00@5.10.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 1.—CATTLE—Receipts, 800; best steers steady; others slow; butchers' stock active and stronger; feeders unchanged; prime 1,300 to 1,600 lb beeves, $3.25@3.90; good 1,000 to 1,300 lb beeves, $3.00@4.50; Western, $1.25@3.25; cows, $1.00@3.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 7,400; market opened active and 5c higher; all sold. Range, $3.20@4.10; the bulk at $3.80@3.95; light, $3.40@3.95; heavy, $3.80@4.10; mixed, $3.60@3.95.

SHEEP—Receipts, 285; market unchanged; natives, $2.35@4.15; Westerns, $2.00@3.95.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 1.—CATTLE—Receipts, 5,530; shipments, 2,240. Market strong; steers, $3.20@4.75; cows, $1.25@2.50; stockers and feeders, $2.25@3.10; range steers, $1.80@2.50; range cows, $1.00@1.35.

HOGS—Receipts, 8,460; shipments, 1,610. Market 5@7½c higher; bulk, $3.90@5.00; all grades, $3.75@4.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, none; shipments, 480. Market steady; lambs, $3.60@4.35; good to choice muttons, $4.10@4.35; stockers and feeders, $2.75@4.12½.

Sioux City, Ia., Nov. 1.—HOGS—Receipts, 6,820. Market opened weak, closing 12½@15c lower on all weights. Range from $3.60@3.95.

CATTLE—Receipts, 200. Market dull; prices about steady.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, Nov. 1.—PROVISIONS—Close: Pork—Holders offer sparingly; prime mess, Eastern, 57s 6d, firm; do Western, 50s, firm. Lard—Holders offer moderately; spot and November, 32s, steady; December and January, 32s 3d, steady.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Holders offer sparingly; new No. 2 winter, 7s 5½d, firm; do spring, 7s 8d, firm. Flour—Holders offer sparingly; 10s 6d, firm. Corn—Holders offer sparingly; spot and November, 4s 8d, firm; December, 4s 9d, firm; January, 4s 9¼d, firm.

COTTON—Spot dull and depressed; middling, 5¼d. Sales, 5,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export and included 3,400 American. Futures closed easy; American middling, low middling clause, November, 5 23-64d sellers; November and December, 5 22-64@5 23-64d; December and January, 5 23-64d buyers; January and February, 5 24-64d buyers; February and March, 5 26-64d sellers; March and April, 5 28-64d sellers; April and May, 5 30-64d buyers; May and June, 5 32-64d buyers; June and July, 5 34-64@5 35-64d.

New York, Nov. 1.—WHEAT—Receipts, 43,300 bu; sales, 400,000 bu; firmer, very quiet; November, $1.07½@1.08 1-16; December, $1.09¼@1.09½; May, $1.12 7-16@1.12½; July, $1.06¾; August, $1.02.

CORN—Receipts, 53,500 bu; sales, 560,000 bu; stronger, quiet; No. 2, 60@60½c; steamer mixed, 59½c.

OATS—Receipts, 67,400 bu; sales, 35,000 bu; quiet, firmer; Western, 47@57c.

PROVISIONS—Beef, steady, quiet; plate, $7.50; family, $9.50@10.50. Pork, firm, dull; mess, $11.25@12.50; extra prime, $10.50@11.00. Lard, quiet, easy; steam rendered, $6.50.

BUTTER—Receipts, 2,975 pkgs; firm and good demand; Western dairy, 10@17c; Western creamery, 16@28c; Elgins, 28½c; imitation creamery, 11@21c.

EGGS—Receipts, 3,906 pkgs; firm; fancy scarce; Western, 22@23½c.

SUGAR—Raw dull, nominal; fair refining, 5 5-16c; centrifugals, 96 test, 5 15-16c; refined quiet, steady; crushed, 6 15-16c; powdered, 6⅝c; granulated, 6⅜c.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Quiet, steady at 40½@41c.

MOLASSES—Firm, dull; New Orleans common to fancy, 28@45c.

TALLOW—Firm, quiet; city ($2 per pkgs), 4⅝c.

COFFEE—There is marked depression in all markets and radical declines. It would appear that there is stronger belief of some action being taken by the Brazilian Government looking to the repeal of the export duties since Rio is sending steadily firm orders to sell at declining prices. Business in spot stock is almost at a pause, with anxious efforts to sell. All months in the way of contracts went off sharply, April selling down fully 40 points, while other months ranged at a decline of 25 to 30 points. One house here stood out as heavy seller, and more life than in some time was noted in contracts. Receipts at Santos were large—25,000 bags—and at Rio 8,000 bags. Rio exchange, 24⅛c. Noon prices: November, 17.25c; December, 16.65c; January, 15.80c; February, 15.25c; March, 14.80c; April, 14.75c; June, 14.70c. Rio on spot nominal.

COTTON—Quiet; middling uplands, 9⅞c; middling Orleans, 10 1-16c; sales, 401 bales. Futures closed weak; sales, 96,800 bales; November, 9.56c; December, 9.61c; January, 9.68c; February, 9.74c; March, 9.79c; April, 9.85c; May, 9.93; June, 10c; July, 10.07c; August, 10.11c.

DRY GOODS—Business at first hands was moderate. There was more doing, in fact, in fabrics that have been recently more or less quiet. Wide sheetings were in good request and there was increasing inquiry for staple cottons generally. The tone of the market continued strong with woolen fabrics especially looking upward.

PETROLEUM—Was irregular. December options opened firm and advanced ⅝c on buying to extend November contracts and then reacted ⅝c. Spot oil declined ⅛c. There were no transactions in Lima oil, Pennsylvania spot opening 78⅛c; highest, 87⅛c; lowest, 78c; closing, 78c. December option, opened 78⅜c; highest, 79⅛c; lowest, 78⅛c; closing, 78⅛c. Total sales, 65,000 barrels.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Western extra creamery, 25@26c; fancy well-known marks higher; firsts and extra firsts, 21@23c; extra imitation creamery, 19c; others, 10@18c; factory choice, 14@16c; others, 8@13c; New York and Vermont extra creamery, 26c; extra firsts, 24@25c; New York and Vermont dairy, good to choice, 15@23c; low grades, 8@14c; Eastern creamery, good to choice, 16@26c.

BUTTERINE—The market continues steady, with a fair demand at 11½@12½c for solids and 12½@13c for prints.

CHEESE—Northern choice, 10½@11c; Western choice, 9½@10c; lower grades as to quality; sage, 11c.

EGGS—Eastern extras, 27@28c; fancy near-by stock higher; firsts, 23@25c; extra Vermont and New Hampshire, 27@28c; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick choice, 26c; Prince Edward Island choice, 26c; Western choice, 25c; Michigan choice, 26@27c; Canadian choice, 25c; choice held stock, 20@22c.

CORN—Quiet; high mixed, 66½@67c; steamer yellow, 66½@67c; steamer, 65@65½c; good no grade, 62@63c; with off lots down as to quality.

OATS—Firm; No. 2 whites, 55@55½c, No. 3, 53½@54c; clipped, 56@58c; fancy, 58c; clipped, 57@58c for track lots; No. 2 white, 55@55½c for track and elevator lots; No. 3 white, 53½@54c for track lots; low grades, nominal, at 50@53c.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—WHEAT—The market opened here today unchanged for cash wheat, with a firm feeling, which stiffened prices up ⅛c before noon. Trade was very dull, being confined entirely to cash wheat. The news was nearly all of a bullish nature. No trades were made here outside of spot wheat on the board today. Close here was steady at the outside figures. Flax closed at $1.37 bid. Heavy receipts and larger shipments here of both flour and wheat was a bullish local feature. Close was as follows: No. 1 hard, cash, $1.01½; October, $1.01½; December, $1.04½; May, $1.11; No. 1 Northern, cash, 99½c; October, 99c; December, 97½c; May, $1.04; No. 2 Northern, 94½c. Cars on track—Wheat, 122; flax, 3; barley, 3; last year wheat, 224.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 97,288 bu; barley, 9,647 bu; flax, 2,566 bu; rye, 1,870 bu; flour, 21,248 brls.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 133,300 bu; flour, 26,386 brls.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 1.—GRAIN—Wheat—Cash higher; No. 2 red, 98½c; options, after fluctuating somewhat, closed about as yesterday's; December finished $1.00⅜; May, $1.07⅜ asked. Corn higher; No. 2 cash, 50@51c; November and December, 50c; May, 52½@52⅝c. Oats a fraction better; No. 2 cash, 45c; May, 46⅜@46½c.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Pork in job lots, $11.00. Lard, $6.05. Dry-salt meats—Boxed shoulders, $5.50; longs, $5.80; ribs, $5.85@6.00. Bacon shoulders, $6.00; longs and ribs, $6.25@6.40; clear, $6.45@6.50. Sugar-cured hams, $10.50@12.50.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 61,000 bu; corn, 45,000 bu; oats, 36,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 30,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 1.—GRAIN—Wheat—Weak and nominally ½c lower; No. 2 red in export elevator, 94c; ungraded in grain depot, $1.05; No. 2 red, November, $1.01@1.01½; December, $1.03@1.03½; January, $1.05@1.05½; February, $1.06@1.07. Corn—Stronger, in sympathy with the West, but options largely nominal; car-lots very scarce and held ½c higher; No. 2 white, elevator, 62c; choice No. 2 high mixed on track, 62½c; No. 2 mixed in grain depot, held 61½c; No. 2 mixed, November and December, 59@60c; January, 58@59c; February, 57@58c. Oats—½c higher; No. 2 white, 52½c; No. 1 white, 54c; No. 2 white, November, 52½@53c; December, 53½@54c; January, 53⅜@54½c; February, 54@54½c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 3,600 bu; corn, 1,200 bu; oats, 12,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,700 bu; corn, 9,800 bu; oats, 27,300 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 1.—WHEAT—Cash was in quite demand for a Saturday, though buyers made some effort to get it a little cheaper than Friday, but without much success. A part of the holders thought their cars of wheat were as usual, while some others claimed that they were not so easy to sell. The inquiry was large. Receipts, 540 cars; shipments, 119 cars. Closing quotations: No. 1 hard, November, $1.00; on track, $1.01; No. 1 Northern, November, 92c; December and May, $1.03¼; on track, 97¼@98c; No. 2 Northern, December, 91c; May, 98c; on track, 93@94c.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 1.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western easy; No. 2 winter red, spot and November, $1.00; December, $1.02; May, $1.10¼@1.10½. Corn—Western strong; mixed, spot, 58½@58¾c; November, 58½@58¾c; year, 58½c; January, 58¾c; May, 59¼@60c. Oats quiet.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 5,000 bu.

LOST AND FOUND.

I WILL PAY $25 REWARD FOR THE RECOVERY of white bull terrier puppy taken from my house on the West Side on Oct. 24. ROBT. SOMERVILLE, 195 South Clark-st.

LOST—LAST SATURDAY NIGHT—LEAN gray pug dog named Don; green neck ribbon; liberal reward at 3543 Grand-Blvd.

LOST—SATURDAY, LADIES' GOLD WATCH, monogram G. A. on outside, also inscription on inside case. Return to 382 Monroe-st. and receive reward.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—DIAMONDS—A LARGE AND CAREfully selected stock for the fall trade. New designs in brooches, rings, etc. Terms as easy as ever. Goods delivered on first payment. My prices will interest you. A saving guaranteed to customers. GEO. E. MARSHALL, diamond importer, 110-112 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS. Birmingham Engraving Co., 96 State-st.; elevator.

PERSONAL—ASTHMA. INSTANT RELIEF BY using Asthmalene; 50 cents regular size or free sample delivered. Lock Drawer 164, Chicago P.-O.

PERSONAL—LADIES—MOLES, SUPERFLUOUS hair removed by the electric needle process; positively the only remedy which permanently destroys this blemish. MRS. DR. GABRIEL, 196 La Salle-av.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIREproof warerooms—87, 89, 91, and 93 South Jefferson-st., are the lightest and cleanest in the city for storing furniture. Telephone 1,273.

CITY STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW SIX-STORY warehouse, 177 W. Adams-st., is where everybody stores their furniture, pianos, trunks, etc.; money loaned; teaming. Telephone 4123.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—LIGHT, dry, and well ventilated; 6-story building exclusively used for storage of furniture; storage taken very low; 15 years under one management; private compartments. 79-81-83 Van Buren-st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty. W. Side—156, 158, and 160 West Monroe-st. Tel. 4,570. S. Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,543. GEORGE PARRY.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $15,000, OR 3 WITH $5,000, to purchase the interest of a retiring partner; a fortune can be realized in a few years; goods sold to the wholesale and retail druggists for cash; full investigation solicited; capital secured; only those meaning business need apply for full particulars. Room 16, 110 Dearborn-st., City.

PARTNER WANTED—EASTERN MAN WITH capital, in produce commission, to look after office and finance; reference A1. E 16, Tribune.

WANTED—PARTNER, LADY OR GENT, WITH means to help put out a book of poems. Address A. B., 127 Wells-st.

MACHINERY.

ASSORTMENT OF 22 KINDS OF STEAM ENgines and boilers, 2 to 25 horse-power, stationary and marine; own manufacture; illustrated catalogue free. CHAS. F. WILLARD & CO., 236 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—

Old newspapers at 25 cents per hundred.

TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

A. H. S., 118 WEST RANDOLPH., PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

DO NOT SELL YOUR OLD CLOTHES UNTIL I have set prices on them. Address J. WRONSKI, 400 State. Gents' clothes only.

WILL PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR gents' second-hand clothing. Drop me a p. c. and I will call. G. SCHWARTZ, 398 S. State-st.

BOOKS.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS; rare books, costly books, all kinds of books, libraries, cyclopedias, and magazines at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 189 State-st., Palmer House.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A SKILLFUL MASSEUR—MASSAGE TREATment given by TERANCE A. RYAN, late of the Clifton Springs Sanitarium, Clifton Springs, N. Y., residence, 5036 Lake-av., Hyde Park. Telephone 10086. Treatment given at gentlemen's residence. Patients received through physicians.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

WILSON'S STUDIO, 389 STATE-ST.—12 CABinets and one 11x14 crayon, $2; 12 cabinets and one life-size crayon, $5; use of flowers and laces.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

R. T. FORD, LAWYER, 204 DEARBORN-ST. ADvice free; confidential cases a specialty; business quietly transacted.

PENSIONS.

ADA C. SWEET, PENSION CLAIM AGENT—ALL kinds of pensions or war claims. Room 82 Commercial Bank Building, 175 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

MEDICAL.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. RENNERT, 41 S. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

BICYCLES — SPECIAL SALE TO REDUCE stock—New and second-hand; all styles; now is your time to buy; bicycle lamps from $2 to $8. Chas. F. Stokes Mfg. Co., 293 and 295 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IF YOUR ROOMS ARE INFESTED WITH roaches or bugs Coman will guarantee a perfect extermination. Address 2936 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FOR ADOPTION NEW-BORN BABY boy. 2923 Wentworth-av.

WANTED—FOR ADOPTION—A NEW-BORN baby boy. 2923 Wentworth-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ACcountant who desires to make a change for a more lucrative position; has 15 years' experience as bookkeeper and office manager. Address Z 150, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GRADUATE OF Phila. College Pharmacy; 6 years' experience; reference. Address G 78, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATINS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers, also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class; some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY HONEST, SOBER young man of 22, position as coachman, with best of city references. Address B 73, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers, also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class; some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY BY a first-class Danish cook of New York City. Call at 189 E. Huron-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 3965 Drexel-blvd.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GERman girl, in private family. Call at store, 3539 Cottage Grove-av.

Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—TO ASSIST DRESSmaker. Call Monday. No. 11 Sedgwick-court.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen.

WANTED—FOUR FIRST-CLASS TEA AND CIgar salesmen; useless to apply unless you have an established trade. H. G. FISHER, Chicago.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING SALESman to represent us in Indiana; must have an established trade and competent to handle the best made goods. To the right party a good position is offered. Address, with particulars, WILE, STERN & CO., Rochester, New York.

WANTED—A LIVE, ENERGETIC PARTY IN every place to introduce our goods; we have a new line that will sell at every house and agents can reap a harvest between now and the holidays; will pay a salary of $35 per month, if preferred, and furnish a team free. Address, at once, Standard Silver Ware Co., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—SALESMEN—TO SELL SPECIALties to merchants; good profits; agents clear $100 a month; fine side lines; new goods. MODEL MFG. CO., South Bend, Ind.

Trades.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CAR-TINNERS. Apply to Manager Pullman Car-Works, Pullman, Ill.

WANTED—CABINET-MAKERS AND WOODturners. Apply to Manager Pullman Car Works, Pullman, Ill.

WANTED—PLASTERERS CALL AT 309 5TH-AV. tomorrow morning.

WANTED—WATCHMAKERS. NEGLEY Watch Co. 456 North Clark-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN FOR PLUMBER'S helper and general work around shop. Negley Plumbing and Gas-Fitting Company, 474 North Clark-st.

Boys.

WANTED—BOYS, BRIGHT AND CLEAN; MUST have knowledge of city. Messenger office, Wabash-av. and Monroe-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—20 MEN; SALARY AND EXPENSES; men capable of handling agents, B. & L. and insurance agents; investigate. Address, giving experience, B 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—$60 TO $200 PER MONTH PAID TO energetic gentlemen and ladies to procure members; we also want four gentlemen to manage branch houses; position worth from $3,000 to $5,000 yearly. Address National Library Association, 103 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—GENTS AND LADIES—AFTER learning water-coloring on photographs and decorative work, $20 weekly; any one taught in one hour, free, to introduce colors; outfit $3. I. B. SNELL, Patentee, 474 Wabash-av., Room 10.

WANTED—A FEW PERSONS IN EACH PLACE to do writing at home; inclose 10 cents for 100-page book with particulars, to J. H. WOODBURY, Station E, New York City.

WANTED—A STRONG FIDELITY INSURANCE company desires the services of an experienced and capable business-man in connection with its bonding employes of railroads, banks, etc.; first-class city references required. G 77, Tribune.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—100 GIRLS, GERMAN AND SWEDISH; fine places waiting; office always open; call at once. 3539 Cottage Grove-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—GOOD HANDS IMMEDIATELY TO work by piece; steady employment to good hands; also a man for the finishing of ladies' cloaks. Apply to MISS A. MANK, Modiste, 214½ Main-st., Evansville, Ind.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR COOKS, HOUSEkeepers, second, general, coachmen, butlers, or any help for families, hotels, or restaurants go to Chicago Employment Agency 182 E. Washington-st., Telephone 2748.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

AUCTION NOTICE—

Handsome household furniture and appointments of the elegant residence 2977 Indiana-av., will be all sold out by public auction Tuesday, Nov. 4, commencing at 10:30 a. m. sharp, rain or shine; we have been instructed by the owner to close positively without limit or reserve all of his elegant furniture, upright piano, magnificent bric-a-brac, and elegant collection of oil-paintings, which are in first-class condition, as the house was only recently furnished; the front parlor contains a handsome parlor suit of five pieces, upholstered in a rich silk brocatelle, was made to order, and cost $300; handsome mahogany-finish standing cabinet, also an onyx one, two handsome mantel cabinets, French plates, elegant cherry, plush-top table, fine pedestals, and brass easel, two very elegant oil-paintings, large figure subjects; "Proposals Accepted," painted by Hembrech; also four others; modern subjects; fine French bronze statues, and a collection of high-class bric-a-brac, such as Hungarian, French, Doulton, Persia, Cora, Satsuma, Carlsbad, etc., Moquet and rugs, carpet, fine lace curtains, and a very elaborate piano lamp, fine onyx clock, etc. The back parlor and sitting-room contains 3 parlor suits, tables, writing-desk, cabinets, easels, paintings, water-colors, rugs, clocks, and numerous vases, a handsome upright piano, cost $500 3 months ago, folding-bed, etc.; dining-room, a very fine, large oak sideboard, elegantly carved, cost $175; eight leather dining-room chairs, leather lounge, fine oak extension table, fine silverware, carpet, mantel mirror, clock, and bronze, engravings, matting, ice-box; three bedrooms, fine cherry bedroom set, chiffoniers, oak bedroom sets, lamps, hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, springs, rugs, toilet-sets, Wilton rug couches, odd chairs, fine oak hall stand, etc.; parties in want of fine furniture, as good as new, should attend this sale; bargains can be had; no price; everything to go; conditions of sale, cash deposit required; goods to be immediately taken away; catalogue at house; goods on view 8 o'clock morning of sale.
Auctioneers: PARKER, PLATT, WILLIAMS & CO.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF PRIVATE residences; all kinds of household goods bought at liberal prices. Call on us before selling. FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 83 Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—

Old newspapers at 25 cents per hundred.

TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

FOLDING BEDS TILL YOU CAN REST; ALL kinds. Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., 383 W. Madison-st.

HELPER STEEL RANGES, WITH MANY PATent improvements, superior to all others; 3 styles and many sizes for family use; (1) round firepot, (2) duplex grate, (3) flat grate. Ask your dealer for them, or send to manufacturers Chicago and Erie Stove Co. for free illustrated circular. Sold by P. J. DAEMICKE, 50 State-st.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR USED FURniture, carpets, household goods. Entire furniture of private residences and hotels purchased without delay. Address W. 21 Park-av.

LOOK, LOOK, YOUNG WOMAN!

$20 CASH WILL FURNISH YOUR FLAT.

$15 will furnish your suite rooms.
$10 will buy $100 worth furniture.
$5 will buy $50 worth furniture from the

EMPIRE BEDSTEAD CO.,
381, 383 AND 385 WEST MADISON-ST.
Lowest prices, largest stock, liberal terms,
AND SQUARE DEALING.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FURNITURE OF PRIVATE 8-room flat, east of Dearborn-av.; rent cheap; parties would board. Address E 13, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A BUSINESS OPENING CONNECTED WITH lumber working; $20,000 required to meet a like amount; everything straight. Address D 40, Tribune office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—LONG LEASE; GOOD stand; going out of business. Address A J 4, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—20-ROOM HOUSE; FULL; WILL BE sacrificed to prompt buyer; satisfactory reasons; a rare chance to get a good running business. Address A 145, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—JUST SUITS ONE WITH small capital; cigar, stationery store, and laundry office; pays well; $350 cash; worth double. BARDIN, FARIS & CO., 53 Dearborn, Room 14.

SALOON FOR SALE WITH LONG LEASE. CALL after 2 p. m., 132 E. Lake-st.

TO RENT—ON MICHIGAN-AV., WALKING DIStance, a dining-room and kitchen complete with 30 roomers in house. Address G 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—BUSINESS-MAN WITH $3,000 TO put hardware and stoves in new store; population 10,000. Address I. L. CANING, Marshalltown, Ia.

$35,000—FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR Chicago real estate—150 acres choicest vineyard, 6 miles from Napa City, Cal., comprising 3 dwellings, all modern; a distillery, with all the necessaries; 12-stall stable, horses, cows, etc. In cellar now, 20,000 gallons of wine. Well stocked in every particular. For the amount the best bargain ever offered. For full particulars apply GEO. W. LYNCH, Turkish bath. 121 Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED TO SOLICIT MEMBERS FOR our association. Special arrangements with gen. agents. Branch office managers desired. Position worth $2,000 to $5,000 per year. Gaskell Literary Club, 254, 256 Franklin-st. E. C. CLAFLIN, Manager.

WANTED—LOCAL AGENTS IN EVERY CITY IN Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa to represent a corporation in the sale of bonds and mortgages. Apply with references. P.O. Box [illegible], Minneapolis, Minn.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 DEARborn-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

Vincennes-av., e. f., near 46th-st., 50x156.
Vincennes-av., w. f., near 46th-st., 50x120.
Langley-av., e. f., near 49th-st., 100x125, $85; cheapest piece on the street.
20 acres, s. w. cor. South Park-av. and 83d-st.
Berkeley-av., cor. 42d-st.; good location for fine apartment house.
No. 4147 Berkeley-av., two-story modern brick house.
Cottage Grove-av., west front, near 45th-st., 50x150.
Cottage Grove-av., northeast corner 50th place, 50 feet.
Drexel-av., west front, near 54th place, 50x110.
Ellis-av., near 46th-st., corners and inside.
Ellis-av., near 53d-st., fine two-story frame house, lot 27x158.
47th-st., near Langley-av., 48x120.
Rhodes-av., near 33d-st., fine two-story brick house.
Sheridan-av., near 64th-st., 50x165.
State-st., east front, near 71st-st., 100x168.
69th place, near Madison-av., 50x125.
Wabash-av., southeast corner 44th-st., 82x161.
Woodlawn-av., w. f., near 52d-st., 44x150.
Woodlawn-av., e. f., near 60th-st., 50x174.
Wharton-av., e. f., near 59th-st., 48 or 96 ft.
Yale-st., west front, near 72d-st., 50x122.
Webster-av., near 71st-st., 50x150.
20 acres near Dolton; cheapest tract in the vicinity.

NORTH SIDE.

10 acres near Lakeside; choice tract.
Belmont-av.; fine corner.
Buena Park property; several choice residence sites.

WEST SIDE.

Monroe-st., near Homan-av., 25, 50, or 100 ft.
Adams-st., near Garfield Park; several choice investments; one special lot near Homan-av.; a bargain.
Fulton-st., near Sacramento-av., 25 or 50 ft.; cheap.
Harrison-st., near Central Park-av.; several 25-foot lots.

ROGERS PARK PROPERTY.

Greenleaf-av., near Maple, 215 ft.
North Shore-av., near Sheridan drive, 500x182.

FOR SALE—FOR CHOICE REAL ESTATE INvestments in all parts of city call on HEPER & MUELLER, 175 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAIN—$5,000.
MADISON-ST.
75X175 feet, south front, between 46th and 47th sts.
E. W. WESTFALL & CO., 130 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY KINNEY & KIMBALL, 108 DEARborn-st., Rooms 8 and 9:

The very substantial and elegantly finished three-story brown-stone front residence No 3524 Michigan-av., in hardwoods throughout, tiled bathrooms, hot water heat, beautifully carved mantels, beveled plate-glass mirrors, dining and sitting rooms paneled in quarter sawed oak.

Parlors in birch, plumbing the best, sideboards, china closets, butler's pantry, complete in every respect. Automatic gas lighting, burglar alarms, adamant plaster and tinted walls, and will be sold at a price which cannot be duplicated.

A large amount of the purchase money can remain at 5 per cent.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES OF ALL DESCRIPtions in all directions of the city; a great variety constantly on hand; customers will be shown with pleasure. BAUER & FORCE, 94 Washington-st., R. 27.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE RESIDENCES; LARGE list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A FINE WELL-IMPROVED and best business corner, fronting Dearborn Station. Address E 90, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV. RESIDENCE—A VERY desirable residence on Indiana-av., between 18th and 20th-st. B. W. THOMAS & CO., Marine Building, La Salle and Lake-sts.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

An unexcelled manufacturing site.

118 ft., fronting Canal-st., near Polk.
Now improved with cheap buildings.
Belongs to an estate; must be sold.
Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A SPECIAL BARGAIN—LOT ON Madison-st., just west of 42d; south front; 25x175. Address owner, D 64, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BETWEEN RIVER AND HALSTED st. investments. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—EQUITY IN HANDsome business block on West Madison-st.; splendidly rented to good tenants; price of equity $40,000, of which half will be taken in good residence or unimproved property clear, balance cash. Address A 179, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—WEST MONROE-ST., NEAR HOMAN-av., south front, 100x190 ft., cheap. C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—52 LAW-AV., 40X100, $7,500; CHEAPEST property between river and Halsted, north of Harrison. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF Milwaukee and Fullerton-avs.; both being paved; sure to become very valuable; 87 feet front; $100 per ft. I. T. CLARKSON, 164 Randolph-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NORTHSIDE RESIDENCES—LARGE list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

Cottage Grove-av. and 78th-st., $5,000.
Cottage Grove-av. and 86th-st., $2,000.
Drexel-av. near Midway Plaisance, 48 ft., west front, $110 per ft.
Drexel-av. cor. 66th-st., $80 per ft.
Indiana-av. and 74th-st., $3,250.
Langley-av. cor. 72d-st., $2,000.
Langley-av. near 79th-st., with riparian rights, 187 ft. front.
Ontario-av., south of 79th-st., $45 per ft.
Two 7-room brick houses, bet. 37th and 38th-sts., within two blocks of Cottage Grove-av. cars, $4,000 each.
6¾ acres at Indiana-av. and 91st-st., $2,500.
5 acres near the Grant Locomotive Works, $3,500.
B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY 5 LOTS LEFT IN THE NEW subdivision at 75th-st. and Jeffery-av.; ¼ cash. WRIGHT & TURNER, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 410.

FOR SALE—A SURE SNAP; N. W. COR. 61ST-ST. and Rhodes-av.; this is the key to the race tracks and is not in the prohibited district; price is $200 per foot, subject to change. C. H. EULETTE & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OFFERED AT A BARGAIN—RESIdence in Hyde Park, 30 feet ground, nicely located, 13 rooms; all modern improvements. W. H. WELLS, 302 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—N. W. COR. GREENWOOD-AV. AND 62d-st., 150x173 ft.; finest corner near Midway Plaisance. C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WEST WINDSOR PARK SUBDIvision, between 75th and 77th-sts., Paxton and Yates-avs.; $30 per ft. and upwards; ¼ cash. E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—4147 BERKLEY-AV., 2-STORY, 8-ROOM modern brick house; a bargain; easy terms. C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st., Exclusive Agents.

FOR SALE—WE OFFER FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY some choice lots on South Chicago-av., near 79th-st., at considerably less than market value; this will bear investigation. CUTHBERT & BORT, 508 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR SOUTH SHORE AND Windsor Park in our new subdivision, now being made; will have concrete walks and trees; $37.50 a foot, if taken this week. WRIGHT & TURNER, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 410.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STEWART-AV., FROM 74TH to 76th-st.; 147x140 feet n. w. cor. Stewart-av. and 74th-st.; s. e. cor. Dickey and 75th-sts.; 150 feet at Auburn Park, one block from station; houses and lots at Normal Park and Englewood on reasonable terms from $3,500 to $12,000, with all the modern improvements, in good localities; also a subdivision at 89th and Loomis-sts., with station on same, on the C., R. I. and P. R. R. dummy branch; lots are 50x125 ft. to 16-ft. alley; will make liberal terms and cheap prices. JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, No. 151 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A TWO-STORY frame house in Englewood, nine rooms and a laundry; has hardwood floors, and is convenient to trains. Address A L 7 Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-ST., JUST SOUTH OF 75th. 100x160; east front; this property can be bought at a great bargain if taken at once. C. H. MULLIKEN, 99-101 Washington-st.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EDGEWATER—PROPERTY WELL located and improvements all in; choice property to buy. C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARRY-AV., NEAR LAKE-SHORE drive, 75x166 ft. to alley, cheap. C. U. GORDON & Co., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT A LOT 50X150 FEET near Sheridan Drive for $200 on easy payments join our syndicate at once. THE CHICAGO NORTH SHORE LAND CO., Room 7, 102 Washington-st.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK LOTS, $10 DOWN, BALance monthly. WALTER B. PHISTER, 20, 119 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK AND RIVER FOREST homes and lots. EDWARD N. WILLIAMSON, Telephone 1,782. 727-729 Chicago Opera-House.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$5,000 WILL BUY A HOUSE AND LOT in Morgan Park; house 10 rooms, hot and cold water, sewerage, etc.; lot 100x150 on one of the best corners on Morgan-av. on the hill; great bargain; worth $7,000. Apply to G. S. WRIGHT, Morgan Park.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON; 100 FEET JUDson-av., only $20; this ought to sell. MARK T. LEONARD, 315, 87 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAINS IN LOTS AT FERNwood, Roseland, and Pullman; easy terms; good suburban service. Call for free plats, tickets, etc. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES N. E. CORNER KEDZIE-av. and 83d-st., 4 blocks east of Clarkdale, at crossing of Wabash and C. and G. T. R. R., and 4 blocks west of Chicago Central (N. P.) R. R. and adjoining Mitchell's Subdivision; ripe for subdivision and cheap at $1,500 per acre.

5 acres n. w. corner Blanchard-av. and 69th-st., $2,400 per acre; west of and adjoining Englewood-on-the-Hill. E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st., Telephone 3653. Exclusive Agents.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE ACRES—
20 acres, cor. 83d-st. and Yates-av. Bargain.
GEORGE M. SCHMIDT, 419 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—10 ACRES, S. E. CORner of 99th and Halsted-sts. This land is handsomely located, high and dry, beautiful shade trees of four years' growth; right for subdivision, and is offered at a sacrifice. CUTHBERT & BORT, 508 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—73 ACRES ON WEST MADISON-ST., on three different railroads, only 25 minutes' ride from center; price, $600. W. E. SLOSSON, 85 Dearborn-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—ACRE BARGAINS.

40 acres northwest corner 55th-st. and Kedzie-av., within 5 minutes' walk of three depots; water mains adjoining; houses are built surrounding this tract; 2,400 feet fronting on two prominent section lines; this can be bought at a great bargain.

20 acres corner 63d and Crawford-av., fronting 1,200 feet on 63d-st. and 600 feet on Crawford-av., a choice tract for immediate retail; price very low.

9 acres on Tracy-av., adjoining the new proposed Illinois Central extension through Calumet. Now is the time to buy this.

20 acres corner 63d and Richmond-av., between Stickney tract and Chicago Lawn. Price very reasonable.

5 acres on 59th-st., at Chicago Lawn; subdivided into 48 lots. A great bargain.

Several bunches of lots in Chicago Lawn, at less than you can buy acres for.

SONNENSCHEIN & SOLOMON, Room 301 Chicago Opera-House.

FOR SALE—

A FEW CHOICE SNAPS.

Full commission to brokers.

50 acres in Sec. 18, Worth, near the Investors' Land Association, which is selling acres at $800. We can sell our land for ½ the money.
90 acres in east ½ Sec. 2, Palos, at....$400
(Adjoining land has sold for $550.)
84 lots corner 107th-st. and Crawford-av. at $2 per foot; will retail readily for double the price.
13 acres cor. 14th-st. and Desplaines-av. at....$1,200
(Land across the street is held at $2,000 per acre.)
20 acres near the MORGAN TRACT....$250
40 acres with a long DOUGLAS-BOULEVARD frontage at ½ the price of adjoining land.
60 acres just south of the COLUMBIA STEEL CAR CO.'S purchase on W. C. R. R.; station on the ground; $500.
400 acres on Wabash R. R., in Orland; station on the land, only....$65
ANY OF THE ABOVE WILL BEAR INSPECTION. Parties wishing to form syndicates should call on us. We will make terms to suit them.
FIRTH & COCHRAN, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—

SEVERAL CHOICE
ACRE TRACTS INSIDE,
READY FOR SUBDIVISION,
Syndicates can find
something great
if they call upon us.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
S. E. Corner of
Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—

80 acres corner 119th and Ashland-av., 4 blocks from Rock Island dummy and 2 blocks from Rock Island main line. The great Morgan tract is within two blocks of this; half a mile frontage on Ashland-av.; ripe for immediate subdivision. This can be delivered to a quick buyer for $1,000 per acre, which is $300 per acre less than has been offered and refused for the adjoining 80 acres.
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FOR SALE—

A SNAP.

80 acres near the MORGAN TRACT, 119th-st. and Ashland-av., at a price far below any surrounding property. Here is a chance for a syndicate to make a fortune. FIRTH & COCHRAN, 90 Washington-st.

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FOR SALE—ACRES—DO YOU WANT TO COME IN on the ground floor in the best acre syndicate ever offered? EDWARD N. WILLIAMSON, 'Phone 1,782. 727-729 Chicago Opera-House.

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FOR SALE—A SPLENDID PROPERTY IN WEStern Nebraska, 1 mile of water front, adjacent to a great railway, 3,000 acres or more. Address A 128, Tribune office.

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WANTED—SEVERAL LARGE OR SMALL ACRE tracts of land, platted or unplatted, inside city limits, for improvements only; will pay ¼ cash, ¾ to ½ stock in loan company paying a dividend of ½ to ¾ in 6 to 12 months; secured on property taken and parties or owner of lands may become a director in company. Address LOAN COMPANY, care A. J. 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—ALL OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE wanting prompt sale call on us; no expense or commission unless sale is made. HEPER & MUELLER, 175 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FROM OWNER FOR CASH CUStomer, house on Rhodes-av. or 33d-st.; state price. Address D Z 1, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ACREAGE—SAN Diego, San Bernardino, and Kern Counties, for Eastern property or merchandise, 137 E. 22d-st.

TO EXCHANGE—160-ACRE RANCH, SAN DIEGO Co., Cal.; 8 acres 6-year-old peaches, apricots, prunes, orange; mountain water piped on land; house, barn, etc.; want stock merchandise. 137 East 22d-st.

TO EXCHANGE—10 ACRES, S. E. CORNER OF 99th and Halsted-sts., for silver dollars. This land is handsomely located, high and dry, beautiful shade trees of four years' growth; right for subdivision, and is offered at a sacrifice. CUTHBERT & BORT, 508 Chamber of Commerce.

TO EXCHANGE—THE ADVERTISER DESIRES to exchange valuable Western lands, clear of incumbrance, for a livery stock. A 129, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD FARMS AND TOWN property for stock of goods. Box 76, Frankfort, Ind.

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AT WESTERN TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, 172 Washington-st., money to loan in sums of $1,000 to $3,000 on choice city improved real estate.

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MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT. MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

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MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL-ESTATE SECURITY in sums to suit. WRIGHT & TURNER, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 410.

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MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE AT LOWest rates. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., E. S. JUDD, Loan Dept. Mgr., s. e. cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT. Special rates on large amounts. SIDNEY LOEB, 83-87 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 AND 6 PER CENT ON IMproved real estate or to build; no appraisal or abstract expenses. E. C. JOHNSON, 155 Washington.

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PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

$50,000 WANTED ON 99-YEAR LEASEHOLD on South Side and $25,000 on the West Side; ample security. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

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ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY? KINDLY CALL. Loans made in amounts from $1 to $1,000 at the rate of 3, 4, and 5 per cent on gold and silver, diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, secured notes, goods in storage, furniture, pianos, and any available collateral. If you wish to make a loan privately and desire to be treated honorably call to R. HEYMAN, Room 4, second floor, 142 Dearborn-st., S. W. Cor. Madison.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, CORner Clark and Washington-sts.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

FOR SALE—MORTGAGES—$3,500 TO $30,000—NETting the purchaser 6 per cent interest; secured on improved Chicago real estate. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED ON COMMERCIAL PAPER, life policies, real estate mortgages, equities first-class chattel mortgages, or any good security. 94 La Salle, Suite 66. Telephone 1275.

WANTED—$100,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS real estate security at 7 per cent per annum; our facilities are the best. Write for circulars and address Rockford Security and Investment Co., Rockford, Ill. S. FLETCHER WEYBURN, Manager.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

365 WABASH-AV., COR. HARRISON—ROLL'S new hotel; fine rooms; good board if desired.

North Side.

213 DEARBORN-AV., COR. CHICAGO-AV.—FEW very desirable suites, front and single rooms, with board; references; also first-class day board.

236 LA SALLE-AV.—BEAUTIFUL DOUBLE also single rooms; board. References.

292 E. HURON-ST.—DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS, furnished; with board.

393 SUPERIOR-ST., ROOMS WITH OR WITHout board; gentlemen only.

Hotels.

GRESHAM HOTEL, 2242 TO 2250 WABASH-AV.—One second floor alcove beautifully furnished.

NEW WAVERLY HOTEL—Temperance Coffee House, 292 Clark-st., adjoining Board of Trade; half block from general postoffice.

PALACE HOTEL, 176 S. CLARK-ST., COR. MONroe; entrance on Clark; elegantly furnished rooms, 50c, 75c, $1 daily; $2.50 to $7 weekly.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator. Rooms from 75c to $1.50 per day. Thompson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM; MUST BE GOOD AND IN walking distance; state price. Address G 81, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—FINE MODERN 8-ROOM HOUSE, 3123 Rhodes-av. Inquire at 3155 Rhodes-av. or 51, 170 Madison-st.

FOR RENT—1703 MICHIGAN-AV. APPLY BEtween 11 and 12 a. m. and after 4 p. m. to the owner, at the Hotel Richelieu. C. C. MACKUBIN.

TO RENT—3318 VERNON-AV., 9-ROOM HOUSE, desirable location; reasonable rent and long lease to good tenant. C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NO. 3640 VINCENNES-AV.—2-STORY and basement octagon stone front; $40. B. W. THOMAS & CO., Marine Building.

West Side.

TO RENT—271 W. Jackson, within walking distance of downtown, desirable 10-room frame house; rent $40. J. C. MAGILL & CO., Madison and La Salle-sts.

TO RENT—936 MONROE-ST.; DINING-ROOM and kitchen on parlor floor; house in excellent condition; is convenient and desirable; a portion of the furniture can be secured cheap. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 19.

TO RENT—263 PARK-AV.—3 STORY AND CELlar brick house, 11 rooms and bath room; all conveniences; only $40 per month to good tenant. W. LISTER, Room 44, 69 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—303 SUPERIOR-ST.—THIS BEAUTIful home can be rented at a low rental to May 1 and longer lease if desired; carpets, shades, etc., for sale at a bargain. Apply at once. C. H. MULLIKEN, 99-101 Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSES—Several choice residences on the North and South Sides; will be rented 6 months or longer to desirable tenants. C. H. MULLIKEN, 99-101 Washington-st.

Suburban.

FOR RENT—IN GLENCOE; 2 GOOD HOUSES of 10 and 12 rooms well located and in good condition at less than half price till next May with the privilege of then renting or buying. C. E. BROWNE, 41 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—129 35TH-ST., A CHOICE FLAT OF 3 OR 6 rooms in good repair; all improvements, halls carpeted; janitor on premises to show flat.
ALSO
129 B 35th-st., a nice, pretty 6-room brick house, with w. c., bath, gas fixtures, grate, etc., for $20. Investigate this. C. H. MULLIKEN, 99-101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—JUST FINISHED, NEW EIGHT ROOM flat, 2925 Indiana-av.; electric light, three elegant mantels, reception hall, all hard wood; laundry, store rooms, steam heat, etc., etc.; most complete in Chicago; $85 per month. For permit see G. L. BROWN, 171 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—CHOICE FLAT: LAKE FRONT. 232 Michigan-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM FLATS; ALL MODERN improvements, with janitor service. Apply to Owner, Western-av. and Superior-st., including Sunday.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM FLATS; JANITOR SERVice. Apply at 170 Laflin-st., first flat.

TO RENT—$14; 5-ROOM FLAT IN NEW BUILDing, corner of Robey and Fowler-sts., Wicker Park. Call on premises. P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark-st., 53 Reaper block.

TO RENT—6 AND 7 ROOM FLATS; ALL IMPROVEments; $17 and $18 per month; near 4 lines of cars. Office open evenings. T. DEMPSTER, 521 W. Taylor-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—THE OTTAWA—309 E. Chicago-av., a choice 5-room flat on second floor; all in nice order; moderate rent. C. H. MULLIKEN, 99-101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 5-ROOM FLATS IN THE "Ohio," s. w. cor. Pine-st., $30 to $35. Inquire Hoyt's Renting Office, cor. Pine and Indiana-st.

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TO RENT—8-room flats, 412 40th-st. and 395 41st-st.; new, elegant, hardwood, etc.; near Grand-boulevard. McKEY & POGUE, 177 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM for $7 per month with gas, hot and cold water; furnace heat, use of bath, etc. 2252 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS. 255 MICHIGAN-AV.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—STORE—A full double store on South Clark-st., near Van Buren; nice plate glass fronts, etc.; no restaurant or saloon wanted; will divide if necessary. C. H. MULLIKEN, 99-101 Washington-st.

FOR RENT—STORE—152-154 LAKE-ST., NEAR La Salle. B. W. THOMAS & CO., 34 Marine Building.

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TO RENT—STORES 3202, 3206, 3208 COTTAGE Grove-av.; new; rent reasonable. GEORGE M. SCHMIDT, 419 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

West Side.

TO RENT—FINE LIGHT STORE—GOOD LOcation for millinery, dry goods, boots and shoes, or drug store. T. DEMPSTER, 521 Taylor-st.

TO RENT—STORES BETWEEN RIVER AND Halsted-st. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—311 E. CHICAGO-AV., STORE AND basement. C. H. MULLIKEN, 99-101 Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—STORES AND BUSINESS PROPerty. OGDEN & McNAUGHTON, 85 Dearborn-st.

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TO RENT—OFFICES IN 23 MODERN BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Telephone 681.

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TO RENT—FINE OFFICE, FIRST FLOOR FRONT, 168 Randolph-st., Room 6. Apply bet. 12 and 2.

TO RENT—AT 127 LA SALLE-ST., UNDER HALF price, large, light third-floor office; also top floor sleeping rooms. Call at Room 9.

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TO RENT—SPLENDID ROOMS FOR LIGHT manufacturing in my elegant new building; all glass partitions; fine light; hydraulic passenger and freight elevators; steam power and heat; toilet closets for each room; janitor service and low insurance; rent $20 per month upward; send for catalogue. Telephone 4166. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st.

TO RENT—NEW FIVE-STORY AND BASEment building, 50x90, between Canal and Jefferson, near 12th-st.; light on four sides; convenient to railroads; with engine, elevator and main shafting. T. DEMPSTER, 521 W. Taylor-st.

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TO RENT—LARGE BASEMENT, CORNER N. Clark and Indiana-sts. B. W. THOMAS & CO., Marine Building.

TO RENT—A LARGE BUILDING WITH POWER near center of city, suitable for wood, iron or other work and near railroad. DAVID GOODWILLIE, 1146 North Clark-st.

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TO RENT—FLOORS AND BUILDINGS FOR MANUfacturing. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

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WANTED—TO RENT—OWNERS LIST YOUR houses, flats, and stores for rent with REXFORD & BELLAMY, Room 20, 206 La Salle-st.

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DRAMATIC ELOCUTION, ORATORY, ENGLISH, and piano lessons; weak voices strengthened; harsh tones softened, stuttering corrected. PROF. MINSHALL, 377 Washington-boulevard, Chicago.

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Our new warerooms (the most beautiful in the United States) are now open, and a

Large assortment of

GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS MANUFACTURED BY

CHICKERING & SONS,

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Is on exhibition and for sale at reasonable prices and on most liberal terms.

We make a specialty of repairing and tuning instruments. Mr. Clifford Chickering of the Boston [illegible], an expert in grand actions, action-regulating, and tone-regulating, has been added to the corps of experienced workmen in this branch of the business, and patrons can rely upon work being of exactly the same grade as that turned out by the Boston factory.

Especial attention of professional musicians and connoisseurs is called to Chickering & Sons'

PATENT COMBINATION OF THE AGRAFFE AND SUSPENSION BRIDGE,

one of the most valuable improvements ever introduced in the pianoforte.

Second-hand pianos for sale at very low figures. New Pianos to rent. UNLIMITED GUARANTEE WITH EVERY CHICKERING PIANO.

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CHICKERING, CHASE BROS. Co., 219 and 221 Wabash-av.

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Bargains with us, like wonders, will never cease. Here we thought last week we had them pretty well sold out, but the trade in new pianos has been so brisk and so many people succumbed to our winning ways that on looking into our receiving department recently our advertising man fell "all in a heap." Rendered desperate by the number of pianos there he has persuaded us to sacrifice them at the following figures:

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KNABE, cabinet grand, one of the finest	$350
SOHMER, 7⅓ octaves, fine condition	250
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FISCHER, 7⅓ octaves, very cheap at	225
LESTER, 7⅓ octaves, oak case	225
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LINDEMAN, 7⅓ octaves	200
GABLER, 7⅓ octaves, a very low price at	175
LYON & HEALY, 7⅓ octaves	250
LYON & HEALY, 7 octaves	175
WASHBURN, 7⅓ octaves	150
PEASE, 7⅓ octaves	190
	175
COLLARD & COLLARD, 7⅓ octs., English make	225

SQUARES.

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and numerous others at prices anywhere between $25 and $175. The prices put on these instuments are very much lower then we would sell them for at other seasons, but our great holiday stock of new pianos from the factories of
KNABE, KNABE, KROEGER, FISCHER, NEW ENGLAND, AND PEASE,
is now coming and we MUST have room for them at whatever cost to the second-hands. Terms will be made practically to suit purchaser.

We would also call attention to our fine stock of new pianos to rent at very reasonable rental. Our tuning and repairing facilities were never better. Orders receive the promptest attention.
LYON & HEALY.
Warerooms, State and Monroe-sts.
Factory, Randolph-st. and Ogden-av.

WE INVITE A CAREFUL EXAMINATION of our stock of Hallet & Davis, Emerson, and Kimball pianos by those contemplating the purchase of an instrument. We are offering a large variety in styles of cases in mahogany, oak, French burl walnut, rosewood etc.

We also call attention to a large number of square pianos, taken in exchange for new instruments, all of which have been thoroughly repaired. To make room for our holiday stock we will offer these pianos Monday, Nov. 3, and until sold, at very low prices and on easy terms, from $5 to $10 per month. Among the number are many well-known makes:

1 Steinway square, $125.
1 Decker Bros. square grand, $135.
1 Knabe & Co. square grand, $110.
1 Decker & Co. upright cabinet grand, 7⅓ octaves, $125.
1 Henry F. Miller cabinet grand, upright.
3 Chickering square grands (1 nearly new).
3 Hallet & Davis square grands.
1 Kranich & Bach square grand.
1 Julius Bauer & Co, square grand.
2 Haines Bros. square grands.
2 Emerson uprights, nearly new.
3 Hallet & Davis uprights (1 cabinet grand.)
Also several second-hand squares, suitable for beginners, at $25, $35, $50, and $75, at $5 down and $3 monthly.
Second-hand organs from $10 to $50.
New pianos rented, tuned, and repaired.
Estimates for repairing made free of charge.
Old instruments taken in exchange.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Jackson-sts.

P. S. GILMORE, THE GREAT AND POPULAR conductor, recently said: "In the concert tours of my band for several seasons I have noticed that the Decker Brothers pianos have been growing more popular every year, until now the name of the house for producing a first-class instrument stands in the very front rank with the two or three other great firms of world wide reputation."

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NEW PIANOS from $200 to $1,000 and guaranteed WORTH THE MONEY. Sold on easy payments if desired. Your old piano taken as part payment. Mathushek baby grand at a bargain. Pianos to rent by the month. Tuning, repairing, and moving by skillful workmen. ESTEY & CAMP, 233 State-st., 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-st.

MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS,
MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS,
NEW BABY GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
NEW PARLOR ORGANS.
Sold on easy hire system at $12.37 per quarter.
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Large number of slightly used and second-hand pianos at bargain prices and easy payments. Send for latest catalogue illustrating new styles introduced this season.
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Some nearly new.
At 223 Wabash-av.
Chickering, Emerson, Bauer, Vose & Sons, Fisher, Hallet & Davis, Weber.
All in fine condition; payments $5 to $10 per month. Call and get our prices before buying.
J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

THE CELEBRATED SOHMER PIANOS ARE preferred by leading musicians, purchased by the highest musical authorities; received highest prize above all other manufacturers. Sterling pianos, Steger pianos, fully guaranteed. Big bargains in second-hand Steinway upright pianos; second-hand upright pianos from $110 to $175; pianos to rent; rent allowed if purchased. STEGER & CO., 236 State-st., N. W. cor. Jackson, over the Hub.

ESTABLISHED 1857.
JULIUS BAUER & CO.,
PIANO MANUFACTURERS.
HIGHEST GRADE.
Prices moderate. Terms to suit.
First-class pianos for rent at reasonable rates.
Bargains in second-hand square and upright pianos.
Warerooms, 156-158 Wabash-av.
Manufactory, 91-93 East Indiana-st.

$165, $175, AND $200 EACH. NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS, FRENCH WALNUT, OAK, AND MAHOGANY CASES. $10 CASH, $6 MONTHLY. EVERY PIANO FULLY WARRANTED. SALESROOMS OPEN EVENINGS. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 WEST MADISON-ST., CORNER MORGAN.

GOLD MEDAL "BROWN & SIMPSON" Pianos. A first-class piano within the reach of everybody. The "Trowbridge" are the best quality of low-priced pianos ever offered in Chicago. Payments to suit the purchasers. Sold only by HORACE BRANCH, 208 State-st.

TWO CHICKERING & SONS' UPRIGHT PIANOS for sale on terms to suit buyers. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

7-OCTAVE UPRIGHT PIANO, IN GOOD condition, $65; easy payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

SOMETHING NEVER OFFERED BEFORE: every purchaser of one of our new Hardman's or any other standard piano, if desired, will be furnished free of charge with the services of one of our most distinguished professors of music. A. H. RINTELMAN & CO., 146 State-st.

$160, $175, AND $190 EACH. NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

PRIVATE FAMILY WILL SACRIFICE A handsome upright cabinet grand piano; nearly new; cost $450; will sell for $200, with stool and scarf. Inquire 2977 Indiana-av.

HALLET & DAVIS UPRIGHT PIANO; great bargain; $195; easy payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

NEW MUSIC STORE—NEW UPRIGHT pianos, new organs, new music, everything new. Introductory prices will astonish you. WILL L. THOMPSON & CO., 259 Wabash-av.

25 SQUARE PIANOS. From $15 to $125, some nearly new. Payments, $5 per month. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SHONINGER PIANOS. Buy direct from the manufacturers. FIRST-CLASS INSTRUMENTS AT LOW PRICES. CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS. PIANOS TO RENT. Bargains in second-hand pianos and organs. B. SHONINGER CO. 225 STATE-ST.

J. O. TWICHELL HAS REMOVED From 150 State-st. to 223 Wabash-av. Briggs Pianos. Hallet & Cumston Pianos. 223 Wabash-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—SOME DRIVING, DRAFT, AND express horses, for which I will exchange exceptionally good South Side lots. These lots are clear and are in the best part of South Englewood, inside of the city limits and within four blocks of two stations on the Rock Island suburban line. These lots will be exchanged at their cash value, as to which I invite close investigation. The title is perfect and a certified abstract will be furnished with each lot. This is by no means the class of property which is usually offered in trade for horses, but is property in a subdivision where lots are being constantly sold for cash to a good class of buyers. I am in a position to place horses and owners desiring to sell can in this way get a good, full price instead of sacrificing their horses, as must be done for cash at this time of the year. O. J. BARRETT, 94 Washington-st.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE, ONE OF the handsomest and best coupe, family, or driving horses in the city; he is 6 years old, 15¾ hands high, rich bay, extraordinary free, prompt driver; fearless of locomotive and all street objects; has great endurance and is perfectly sound; has been used the past year as a coach and family horse, and is now offered for sale for no fault but for satisfactory reasons that will be stated to purchaser. Will be sold for half value if sold soon. Also family rockaway, a phaeton buggy, made strong, good as new, set harness, robes, etc.; sold separate. Apply at owner's private stable, No. 26 Twenty-third-st., between South Park-av. and Calumet-av.

AUCTION SALE OF PERCHERON AND Clydesdale stallions—J. S. COOPER, Union Stock-Yards, Chicago, will hold his first annual breeders' sale of imported Percheron and Clydesdale stallions on Wednesday, Nov. 5, at 10 a. m. At this sale will be offered, without reserve, 12 pure blooded imported Percheron stallions, 4 years old, the property of the Haras National of Montreal, Canada, and registered in the Percheron Stud Book of France. Also 12 imported Clydesdale colts, 2 years and upwards, the property of Wm. Catto, Aberdeen, Scotland, and registered in the Clydesdale Horse Society of Scotland. All horses sold under full guarantee. F. M. EVANS, Auctioneer.

A BUSINESS FIRM HAVING MORE HORSES than they have use for will sell one or two of them. They are both young and sound. Also a turn-under business wagon and harness near. Will be sold separate, at a bargain. Apply 174 West Adams-st.

HORSES WINTERED AT ITASCA FARM; best accommodations and care at reasonable rates. FRANK SMITH, 21, 55 Dearborn-st.

HORSES WINTERED AT OAK DEW FARMS on reasonable terms; 5,000 acres, blue-grass, running water, tame hay, and grain. JENNIE M. CONRAD, Lake Village, Newton Co., Indiana, or JOHN S. COOPER, Union Stock-Yards.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME PAIR OF CARriage horses; iron gray and a bay, 15.3 in height, 4 and 5 years old, high action, gentle drivers, single or double; price $375 each; call at stable, rear 351 Chestnut-st., city.

HORSES WINTERED AT SPRING BROOK Stock Farm. Address Crossman's Livery, 416 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A LOT OF HORSES and mares. Inquire for Foreman at Ogden-av. car-barns.

HORSES WINTERED AT MY FARM—SATISfaction guaranteed or no pay. For terms and references address C. B. EASTON, Deerfield, Ill.

FINE CARRIAGES AND HARNESS, 377 AND 379 Wabash-av., Birdsell Mfg. Co.

FOR SALE—A 6-SEATED ROCKAWAY IN good order and will be sold very cheap. Apply at barn, 2622 Prairie-av.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

445 W. MADISON-ST., NORTHWEST CORNER Throop (now Waverly-place), 3d floor—MME. JOY, the famous fortune-teller, clairvoyant, and healer, reveals secrets in business, love, marriage, divorce, disease; helps all in trouble; brings the separated together; causes speedy marriages; tells you how to gain riches, etc.; IDDO CHARMS for business, health, love, and success. Consult MME. JOY. She will bring you luck; advice to ladies, 50c and $1.

STEAMSHIP LINES.



Ocean Steamers.

1840—FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY—1890

OF THE OLD RELIABLE

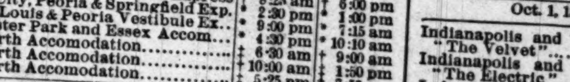
CUNARD LINE.

FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE every Saturday from New York. Also Fortnightly Wednesday Sailings. Besides a weekly service (from Boston) every Saturday. THIS LINE HAS THE LARGEST, FASTEST, AND MOST MAGNIFICENT FLEET IN THE WORLD. Its character, record, and general reputation for speed, comfort, and safety (having never lost a passenger in the 50 years of its existence) requires no comment.
F. G. WHITING, Manager Western Dept., 131 Randolph-st. (under Sherman House)

FAST ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO.
Express Steamer Service twice a week from New York to Southampton (London), Havre, Bremen:
SS. Aller, Wednesday, Nov. 5, 11 a. m.
SS. Werra, Saturday, Nov. 8, 2 p. m.
SS. Saale, Wednesday, Nov. 12, 6 a. m.
SS. Ems, Saturday, Nov. 15, 8 a. m.
SS. Trave, Wednesday, Oct. 19, 10 a. m.
SS. Spree, Saturday, Nov. 22, 1 p. m.
Safety, speed, comfort unexcelled. First cabin, $75 and upwards a berth, according to location. Second cabin, $50 an adult. Steerage at low rates.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 80 Fifth-av., Chicago, General Western Agents.

INMAN LINE.
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
LARGEST, FASTEST, AND MOST MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
FRANCIS C. BROWN,
Gen'l Western Agent,
32 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.



WESTERN.

GREAT ROCK-ISLAND ROUTE—PASSENGER Station corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st. and at station.

	Leave.	Arrive
Illinois and Iowa Express	† 8:15 am	† 7:25 pm
Peoria Express	† 1:30 pm	† 1:15 pm
Spirit Lake, Sioux Falls, and Dakota Express	† 1:30 pm	¶ 1:15 pm
Minneapolis, St. Paul and Council Bluffs Express	* 1:30 pm	* 1:15 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Express	* 5:50 pm	* 9:50 am
Council Bluffs and Omaha Solid Limited Vestibule Express	* 7:00 pm	* 8:05 am
Joliet Accommodation	† 3:20 pm	† 10:05 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 10:20 am
Council Bluffs night Express	* 10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Spirit Lake Night Express	‡ 10:30 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Peoria Night Express	‡ 11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph and Atchison Night Express	* 11:00 pm	* 6:25 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday. ¶Except Monday.

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts Ticket office, 201 Clark street.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	† 8:25 am	† 6:00 pm
K. City, Peoria & Springfield Exp.	* 2:30 pm	* 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Custer Park and Essex Accom.	* 4:30 pm	* 10:10 am
Worth Accomodation	‡ 6:30 am	† 9:00 am
Worth Accomodation	† 10:00 am	‡ 1:50 pm
Worth Accomodation	‡ 5:25 pm	‡ 7:55 pm

WABASH NIAGARA FALLS SHORT LINE.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, New York, Boston Lim.	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Detroit, New York, and Boston Ex	9:05 pm	7:10 am

WABASH AND CANADIAN PACIFIC NEW LINE.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Toronto and Montreal Express	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Toronto, Montreal, & Can. Local Ex	9:05 pm	....

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 22D, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at Lake-st. depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New Orleans Fast Mail	‖ 3:15 am	‖ 1:00 am
St. Louis & Texas Express	‖ 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	‖ 8:30 pm	‖ 7:20 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
New Orleans Fast Express	‖ 8:30 pm	‖ 7:20 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass.	* 2:35 pm	* 4:25 pm
Springfield Express	*11:40 pm	b 6:30 am
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 pm	* 9:55 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	‖ 1:00 pm	‖ 1:00 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & Si'x Cty Ex	‖11:35 pm	c 6:30 am
Pacific Coast Express	‖ 1:00 pm	c 6:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	‖ 4:15 pm	‖10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	* 8:05 am	....
Dubuque & Rockford Express	....	* 7:15 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‖Daily. *Daily except Sunday. bDaily except Monday.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND KANSAS CITY RY.—Route of Fast Limited Express to St. Paul and Minneapolis. City ticket office, No. 188 Clark-st. Depot, corner of Harrison-st. and Fifth-av.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Lim. Ex.	6:00 pm	9:03 am
Des Moines & St. Joseph Lim. Ex.	6:00 pm	9:03 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Ex.	11:40 pm	10:45 pm
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	11:40 pm	10:45 pm
Charles and Byron Local	4:20 pm	10:20 am

CHICAGO AND ALTON.—UNION PASSENGER Station Canal-st. bet. Madison and Adams-sts.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	12:00 N'n	1:15 pm
Kan. City & Den. Vestibuled Lim.	6:00 pm	8:45 am
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express	11:20 pm	7:15 am
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	9:00 pm	7:15 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex.	9:00 am	7:00 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex.	11:20 pm	7:15 am
Joliet & Streator Accommodation	5:00 pm	9:45 am

Daily. ‡Daily except Sunday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.—TICKET OFfices, 206 and 208 Clark street. Oakley Avenue Station, and at Depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California, and Oregon points	‖12:05 pm ‖ 6:00 pm ‖10:30 pm ‖11:00 pm	‖ 2:15 pm ‖ 8:00 am ‖ 6:50 am ‖ 1:25 pm
Neb., Black Hills, and Wyoming	‖ 6:00 pm	‖ 8:00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire and Duluth	‖ 6:00 pm ‖11:15 pm	‖ 9:00 am ‖ 9:35 pm
Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	* 9:00 am † 9:00 pm	* 6:45 pm ‡ 8:30 am
Milwaukee and Racine	X 8:30 am ‖ 3:00 pm ‖ 7:30 pm	X 1:50 pm * 4:00 pm ‖ 9:45 pm
Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison	‖10:30 pm * 8:00 am *11:30 am	‖ 6:25 am ‖10:00 am * 1:30 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, and Menominee	‖ 5:00 pm *11:30 am	* 7:00 pm * 1:30 pm
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	‖10:00 pm	‖ 6:25 am
Marquette and Lake Superior	‖ 3:00 pm	‖ 7:00 pm
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton	‖10:00 pm	‖ 6:25 am
Ashland, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer, and Wakefield	*11:30 am ‖ 5:00 pm	* 1:30 pm ‖10:00 am
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	†10:00 pm * 9:20 am	‡ 6:25 am * 4:30 pm
Freeport, Rockford and Elgin	* 4:45 pm *10:15 am * 4:15 pm *11:30 pm	*10:25 am * 2:40 pm *10:30 am *11:20 pm
Rockford and Elgin	* 7:15 am	* 5:50 pm
Rockford via Harvard	‖ 9:20 am	‖ 6:45 pm
Rockford, Beloit, Janesville	* 6:00 pm	*10:25 am
Dixon, Sterling, and Clinton	* 8:30 am	* 6:10 pm

‖Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL.—Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal and Adams-sts. City offices 207 and 209 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Portland	* 8:00 am ‖ 5:30 pm ‖11:00 pm	*10:05 pm ‖ 9:30 am ‖ 7:00 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	*11:30 am	* 7:00 pm
Milwaukee (Sunday only)	†11:00 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Milwaukee	8:30 am * 3:00 pm	1:45 pm * 1:15 pm * 4:00 pm
Marquette & Lake Superior	* 7:30 pm	*11:00 am
Green Bay & Menominee	* 7:30 pm	‖ 7:00 am
Sioux City, Omaha, Denver & San Francisco	*11:30 am ‖ 6:00 pm	* 7:00 pm ‖ 9:30 am
Dubuque, Iowa and Dakota points	‖11:10 pm *11:40 am	‖ 7:15 am * 2:15 pm
Kansas City and St. Joseph	†11:10 pm †11:10 pm	‡ 7:15 am ‡ 7:15 am

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. ‖Daily.
For time to other points apply at ticket offices.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street, between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:50 am	† 6:50 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:50 am	* 2:15 pm
Council Bluffs and Local Points	*11:45 am	* 2:15 pm
"Burlington's No. 1" to Denver	* 1:00 pm	* 2:15 pm
Rochelle and Rockford	* 4:20 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls & Sterling	† 4:20 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:20 pm	†10:35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 4:20 pm	*10:35 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Hannibal, Galveston and Texas	* 5:50 pm	* 9:15 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	* 5:50 pm	* 9:15 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Cheyenne & Denver	* 6:10 pm	* 1:00 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	*10:30 pm †10:30 pm	* 6:45 am †10:00 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES.—(NORTHERN Pacific R. R. Co. lessee.)

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5:00 pm	* 9:59 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Tacoma, Portland	*10:45 pm	* 7:00 am
Stevens Point, Chippewa Falls, and Eau Claire	† 8:30 am * 5:00 pm *10:15 pm	* 8:35 pm * 9:59 am * 7:00 am
Ashland, Duluth, Superior, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer	* 5:00 pm †10:45 pm	* 9:59 am * 7:00 am
Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha	† 8:30 am * 3:00 pm * 5:00 pm *10:45 pm	* 8:55 pm * 7:00 am * 9:59 am * 7:00 am
Burlington Passenger	* 4:35 pm	*10:15 am

City Ticket Office, 205 Clark-st. Depot, Harrison-st. and Fifth-av.
*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 9:10 am	† 6:25 pm
Pekin and Peoria Express	† 1:00 pm	† 1:35 pm
California Fast Express	* 1:45 pm	*11:55 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Exp.	* 4:30 pm	*11:55 am
Joliet and Streator Vestibule	† 4:40 pm	† 9:50 am
Kansas City Limited	* 5:00 pm	* 9:50 am
Atchison and St. Joseph Limited	* 6:20 pm	* 8:50 am
Denver Limited	* 6:20 pm	* 8:50 am
Kansas and Colorado Express	*11:20 pm	* 7:25 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, NEW YORK CENTRAL and Hudson River, and Boston and Albany Railroads.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph. Canadian customs offices at depot. Trains arrive and depart foot of Lake-st., as follows:

July 20, 1890.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:05 am	* 7:55 pm
Day Express	* 9:00 am	* 4:15 pm
North Shore Limited Vestibuled	*12:20 pm	* 4:15 pm
N. Y. & Boston Vestibuled	* 3:10 pm	* 9:00 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	†11:20 am
American Express	* 9:00 pm	‡12:50 am
Atlantic Exp., N. Y. & Boston	*10:10 pm	* 6:15 am
Grand Rapids Through Coach	† 3:10 pm	* 4:15 pm
Grand Rapids Sleeping Car	*10:10 pm	* 8:05 am

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Grand Rapids Through Coach	* 9:00 am	* 4:15 pm
Grand Rapids Parlor Car	† 4:40 pm	* 6:20 pm
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sleeper	¶11:15 pm	* 7:05 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Tuesday. ¶Ex. Sunday Ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban and funeral train time tables.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Pacific Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 a m
Limited Express	* 3:15 p m	*10:45 p m
Day Express	*10:30 a m	* 8:25 p m
Atlantic and 2d Pacific Express	* 8:15 p m	* 8:10 a m
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw	* 8:15 p m	* 7:30 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOTS, LAKE-Front, foot of Monroe-st., foot of Twenty-second-st., Thirty-ninth-st., and Hyde Park. City office 193 Clark-st. No extra fares are charged on Baltimore and Ohio limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 7:10 a m	† 6:10 p m
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 a m	* 9:45 p m
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 p m	*11:10 a m
Pittsburg Limited	* 5:05 p m	* 8:25 a m
Night Express	*10:40 p m	* 5:50 a m
Walkerton Accommodation	* 4:15 p m	* 9:15 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday

CHICAGO AND ERIE—LATE CHICAGO AND Atlantic Railroad—Ticket offices, 107 South Clark-st. and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila'pa Ex.	x 7:55 pm	x 8:25 am
N. Y., Boston, & Phil'a Vest. Lim.	x 3:20 pm	x 8:35 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 8:35 am	o 7:25 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim.	x 3:20 pm	x 8:35 pm
North Judson Accommodation	o 5:50 pm	o 9:10 am
Col., Jamestown & Buf. Thro. Ex.	x 7:55 pm	x 8:25 am

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket office, No. 73 Clark-st.

Oct. 1, 1890.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Velvet"	* 9:05 a m	* 5:10 p m
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Electric"	* 8:35 p m	* 7:35 a m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:55 a m	* 6:45 p m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:30 p m	* 7:10 a m
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:05 p m	*10:30 a m

*All trains daily.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Trains depart from Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices, Chicago—66 Clark-st., Depot, and Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	‖ 8:00 am	* 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Day Ex.	* 9:30 am	* 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Fast Ex.	‖ 3:10 pm	‖ 9:10 pm
Vestibule Limited	‖ 5:30 pm	‖10:10 am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	‖ 7:45 pm	‖ 7:35 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	*11:10 am

‖Daily. *Sunday excepted.

PENNSYLVANIA LINES.—MADISON AND Canal streets, Chicago. Ticket offices, 65 Clark-st. and at the station.

TRAINS LEAVE		
For New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Pittsburg.	Mail Express....F	† 8:00am
	Penna. Special....P	*10:30am
	Fast Line....F	* 3:15pm
	Penna. Limited....F	* 5:00pm
	Eastern Express....P	* 8:20pm
	Atlantic Express....F	*11:30pm
For Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and the South	....P	* 9:00am * 8:20pm

Express trains arrive at Chicago, F *7:00 a. m., P *7:30 a. m., F *9:45 a. m., P *5:00 p. m., F †5:00 p. m., P *5:10 p. m., F *9:30 p. m.
F—Via Fort Wayne route. P—Via Pan-Handle route.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Evansville Route—Ticket offices, 204 Clark-st. and at Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Pullman Sleepers to Nashville.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville Day Line	* 8:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Evansville & Nashville Fast Mail	‖11:15 p m	‖ 7:06 a m
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	‖ 3:50 p m	‖11:20 a m
Momence Passenger	* 5:15 p m	* 8:15 a m

‖Daily. *Sunday excepted.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS FOOT OF LAKE Twenty-second, and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., 194 Clark-st.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	9:10 am	5:15 pm
Do Night Express	8:15 pm	7:20 am

"THE NICKEL-PLATE."—NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis Railroad.—Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday): Leave Chicago 7:25 a. m. Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago 9:30 p. m. Central Standard Time. For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 195 La Salle-st.; or CHAS. M. WALKER, Agent Passenger Department, 73 Clark-st.